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This is correct.

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Cabbage; 25 of Corn; 25 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 40 of Tomato. with of a large portion of wharms, will be found in er Seed Catalogue; who apply. Customes rarranted to be both from that should it prove of the gratis. The original All Burbank Potatoes, M. Hubbard Squash, Mar Melon, and a score of of the patronage of the pecality.

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VORKS.

AND STATE JOURNAL

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# Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Among the Sheep Breeders of Grand Blanc.

Last week we took a run out on the F. & P. M. Railway to Grand Blanc, in answer to a long standing invitation from a On the way out we had a chance to see and as a rule they were looking well for considerably. However, a few days' sunshine and a warm shower may start them growing again. The frost of Thursday and Friday nights was quite sharp in some

this direction. Arriving at Grand Blanc we found Mr. D. P. Dewey waiting, and in a few minutes were on the way to his residence. It ing they are the equal of anything to be A man with three boys can drill an acre that hold one bushel each, within a buildwas not long before we were seated at his had. Two of these were bred by Mr. D., thus in a day and do it well; drop the ing with double walls, and in which arhospitable table, enjoying a "square meal" and one by Mr. Geo. F. Martin, of East seeds carefully half an inch apart and rangements for producing and maintaining which the ride had made very acceptable. Rush, N. Y., and Mr. Russell starts his cover half an inch, firming the soil over an even temperature are at command, and Mr. H. R. Dewey, who has recently pur- | flock under the very best auspices. Mr. chased a farm next to his brother's and is H. Russell, of same place, also secured pounds of seed per acre; doubtless that crates as high as you choose, consistent with now busy preparing to build, was present, three ewes one year old, one sired by K. and in company with them and Mr. Bates, one of the pioneers of Genesee County and and excellent breeding. Mr. Thompson as bright and vigorous as though twenty also sold Mr. White, of same place, three were of the size of large Baldwin apples. years younger, we started for a look at the choice breeding ewes, in lamb to L. P. stock. Mr. Dewey puts all his strength Clark 207, for \$100 per head, and they into sheep, and beyond some good grade were cheap at the price. Here are three Shorthorn cows and half bred Percheron flocks about to be started in Hart, and from horses, does not pay any attention to other the quality of the stock with which their stock. He has just completed a sheep foundation is being laid, we look to see them barn, which is built on a style adopted by two or three others in this vicinity. It is a square building, standing so as to shelter straw or sawdust, as most available. Then the right track again.

the open yard in which the sheep are allowed to run; the lower story is double boarded and the spaces between filled with it is made as light as possible with windows, insuring light and warm quarters for the sheep. It is ventilated by a large shute closed on three sides, which extends up through the hay loft, and down which hay can be lowered as needed. As it is entirely closed on the sides next to the sheep, there is no trouble in getting it properly distributed in their feeding racks. Then wooden ventilators extend down under the floors and to the outside of the barn, and rise three feet or so above the floor, insuring pure air without a direct draft upon the sheep. The floor is tightly boarded, and the feed racks extend around three sides of it, within about two and a half feet of the walls. Between them and the walls runs an elevated walk, so a person can pass completely around the barn without disturbing the sheep. Water is pumped into tanks by a windmill, and the sheep can have easy access to it. We have been particular in describing this barn because it will answer a recent inquiry of a subscriber in regard to a plan for one. Mr. Dewey has a flock of fortyfive breeding ewes, all of Atwood blood except three, and at the head of his flock is the ram J. L. Hayes, whose portrait recently appeared in the FARMER. He is breeding a large sized sheep of square build, straight in the back, and with a long, deep body, giving more room to grow wool and making it muca better for the butcher. The ewes were all well covered with dense compact ficeces, showing excellent style upon inspection, and of very even quality on all parts of the carcass. The ewes were just beginning to drop their lambs, and appeared to be hearty and vigorous. The ram John L. Hayes is as good as his portrait made him, and his lambs are giving good satisfaction. Mr. Dewey, like Mr. Peter Martin, of New York, believes in line breeding, and all his his purchases of breeding stock have been made with that idea governing him in his

selections. His knowledge of the history

and breeding of the various noted flocks

which he has made a study, has been o

great benefit to him in carrying out his

Next morning we started in a double eated buggy to visit Mr. J. H. Thompson, the Dewey Bros. and Mr. Bates with us. On the way we stopped to see the Norman Percheron stallion brought to Grand Blanc by an association of the farmers of the neighborhood. He was bought from M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., and is a handsome horse. He is a dappled gray, weighs about 1,600 pounds and is as active as a colt. His stock, of which we saw some young colts, are turning out exceed-

ingly well. A few minutes riding brought us to the handsome residence of Mr. Thompson, standing on a rise of ground, and surrounded with substantial barns and out-buildings, that showed Mr. Thompson to be a wide awake and careful farmer. We found him at his sheep barn, a large one built on the same plan as that of Mr. D. P. Dewey, and finished off in good shape. Mr. Thompson has a large flock of breeding sod ground now for onions is not to be and complete tool of iron can be had of ewes, and was busy looking after the lambs, but greeted the party warmly and started on a tour of his buildings and grounds. His sheep were looking very well, showing they had excellent care. Here we saw the ram L. P. Clark, recently purchased by him, and he is a wonderfully good one. He is one of the largest Merinos we ever saw, standing very square on his legs, with a straight, broad back, strong shoulders and neck, with deep wrinkles, square years of onion growing, to say that any behind, deep bodied, and covered with a man unused to onion culture, if he begins heavy fleece of the peculiar style for which with spring can expect only to learn how by the Clark sheep are noted. The crimps extend clear to the roots, and the wool has vest in seed and time without returns, that that clear, lustrous appearance that benumber of sheep breeders of that vicinity. tokens its high quality. He will make a fine addition to the breeding stock of this a number of wheat fields along the line, neighborhood, and if he keeps up the reputation he has made at the east will prove the season. Some fields had bare patches a bonanza. Mr. Thompson has a number where water had been allowed to stand and of Clark ewes, and they all show the qualdrown out the plants, and on some there ity in their fleeces that has made this famwere patches of yellow and brown that ily noted. He is also an Atwood man, showed the late frosts had affected them and spares neither time or expense to secure the very highest types of this family. An inspection of his flock will show at once the good effect of his endeavors in

> Mr. Dewey has recently sold to Fred. J. Russell, of Hart, Oceana County, three dollars. If money is not at hand for this very fine ewes for \$100 per head. In breed-Stone, and one by Infantado, of good style say, four pounds gave last year 1,200 is unexceptionable, and will bear the J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., many young breeders are not particular severe losses when they attempt to get on

From here, after a good dinner and an enjoyable chat of an hour or so, we started for the farm of Mr. George W. Stuart, the crowd increasing as we went along; but lack of space compels us to defer to another week what was to be seen at this place in the shape of Shorthorns and Meinos, not forgetting his Jersey Red hogs.

We found the breeders in this vicinity alive to the importance of placing their business on a broad and solid foundation. Each one of the three we visited had some particular object in view, to which he was devoting his time, brains and money. They take a broad view of the future, and are more anxious to establish the name of the State for breeding the very highest type of sheep than to reap a transient advantage from the handling of a large amount of stock while the present "boom" lasts. As Mr. Dewey observed, it looks like slow work, especially when, as at present, they could sell anything they would offer, but he expects his reward in the future.

MR. G. LAYER, of Unionville wants to know how much orchard grass it would require for an acre of land, its cost per bushel, where it can be got, and whether or not it should be sowed alone. It requires two bushels per acre, if sown alone, but it would be better to mix it with clover, using one bushel of the orchard grass per acre. It is generally sown with a variety of other grasses, and the following is recommended as a good mixture: Orchard grass, 6 lbs.; red clover, 10 lbs., timothy, 6 lbs.; red top, 4 lbs.; rye grass, 5 lbs. This is sufficient for one acre. Meadow grass weighs 14 lbs. to the bushel, and costs \$3 per bu. You can get it of D. M. Ferry & Co., this city.

WE have received two applications for information in regard to the way in which the slat and wire fence recently mentioned applied to Mr. Holden, of Brighton, for a

METHOD OF GROWING ONIONS.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-Your issue of March 14th, with editorial on onion culture, is before me, and this letter is sent you from the midst of onion fields, submitted to your eye, pen and scissors, with the hope that it may suggest somewhat of use to Mr. W. P. Johnson, and others like who him have contemplated onion culture Your remarks about manuring and previous fall plowing are certainly to be heeded. It is to be presumed, however, that some will undertake try their hand at it. Let many such ex periments and their bad results advise any man bound to grow onions from spring with a 4 inch wheel 4 inches diplowing, with no previous experience, that ameter, nailed on each side. if he has stubble or muck ground with the Through these three pass the sod off, and can get it ready to sow by axle of wheel. New attach 3 April 12, and if he will content himself handles and five steel teeth made an acre, under such conditions only can front. This will not weigh over 15 lbs., he be advised to proceed. To turn under and has been used a great deal. A better thought of, it has been tried too many H. Froelich, 64 Michigan St., Cleveland, times. To this desk came a farmer in called the Garden Gem. The Berea and seed, and it was to my interest to sell it to the Lest tool they have yet seen. try one half the quantity, and better still, one-fourth; but he insisted on four pounds. He turned under sod ground, and on his acre he had forty bushels of poor onions. It is deemed safe advice, supported by fifteen August, and whatever he can afford to inamount he may invest. Out of too much sad experience the rule has grown that says begin with small acres. I have seen in a single season six separate acres cause crop at all. Not an onion was sold.

rake. Probably your readers are acquainted with the construction of this tool; two planks with diagonal cleats, meeting at the middle in front and to be drawn by a horse. By your editorial the reader would understand that the Matthews drill had no roller. It has a roller, and is an efficient, durable tool. But a good drill costs twelve expense the seed can be drilled by hand. amount has been sown, but permit me to bushels on a very rich acre. The onions More seed would have been wasted, and would have made the crop smaller through overcrowding, and if six pounds was ever sown with profit, the rule of wider experience from Maine to California is four pounds of good seed. J. B. Root & Co., take rank with the best. Their breeding of Ill. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. and closest scrutiny, a point upon which so grow their own seed and have that which is first rate. Get four pounds of any one enough, and which frequently results in of them, sow it on one acre of rich ground and do not thin out, and you will say the

A planker will often save the use of a

amount of seed was abundant. Reference was made in your editorial to the practice of replacing the delivery spout of a seed drill with a steel spout made quite reason of this may not be apparent. I in the narrowest line of space, and so alering the seed, if success is to be sure. weeding, until they reduced it from one-

vation of this one vegetable.

Some very useful tools are as follows: The onion hoe described in your editorial is indispensable for first hoeing. It can however be had on wheels at about \$175, and is very efficient for second and third one end, 3 inches wide and 4 inches long, from which point taper on each side to a point 3 inches from the opposite end. To the sides of the 3x4 proportion, bolt parallel projecting irons in whose forward ends the journals of a wheel 12 or 14 inches in to start new, select and plow the land and allow two inches between the edge of the wheel and end of the plank, thus:

Make the wheel of inch stuff, with one pound of seed on one-fourth of to cut # inch wide, 3 rear teeth and 2 in April, 1881, asking for four pounds onion | Perry, Ohio, onion growers think this is

him at that time. But I advised him to price is \$5 or \$6, with attachments; weight complete not over 20 lbs. This is much superior to Ruhlman's wheel-hoe, which weighs 35 lbs., and can only be used by shoving it a few feet ahead at a time. Avoid purchasing a drill which delivers seed from holes in the periphery of a revolving seed box, or one whose agitator is operated by a yoke following the sinuous tire of the large wheel, or one whose agitator is a brush wheel within the seed box. You had better sow seed by hand than use either of the above. A good drill will open a furrow, deliver seed evenly without a skip and in a narrow line, and then cover the loss of that many hundred dollars. No and press the earth over the seed, and one man will sow two acres in a day. Such a drill rents for 25 cents per acre or part thereof, and is worth all it costs, for in experienced hands the drilling of onion

seed does half the hoeing and weeding. Three barrels of salt per acre, harrowed in, will prevent weeds and help the onlons. Try it. Pring onions can be done most rapidly by using a steel toothed rake, the teeth curved to fit the onions, and used with care so as not to bruise the bulbs. Storing is best done in very open crates the seed. You tell your readers five or six then watch the thermometer. Pile the their crushing strength, but with good air space on all four sides of each crate. Next best, store in bulk, two feet deep, or deeper, with ventilators. such as sheaves of grain on end among them; fill the outer double wall with dry sawdust, leave open late as possible, then close and leave them to their fate; freezing will not injure them if kept frozen till thawed and sold. Seed onions must not be frozen.

#### KINSMAN, O, March 24, 1892. SEEDING TO CLOVER.

No work of the farm is attended with so much anxiety as the labor of seeding to clover. On its success depends many of the plans for the system of rotation, without which no farm can be properly mannarrow at the mouth, to deliver seed in the aged. No little amount of good judgment narrowest possible line of space. The is necessary to know just when and how best to sow the seed to insure a catch. A write where onion growers of a few years large amount of seed is thrown away and and that its inhabitants and its cattle were experience had been accustomed to ex- wasted for the want of proper covering, pend from \$65 to \$100 per acre for the and by being sown at a season when a mere labor of cultivation, hoeing and miracle must interpose to insure its growth. weeding, and which of course caused the The faith that expects a clover seed to largest grower to limit his ground to one grow like a parasite if it touches mother acre. The above amounts will pay two or earth, is a very convenient virtue, and is three men during the time of three hoeings the basis of many expectant blessings, and weedings, sometimes four. Now you until the bare earth dispels the delusion. may judge of my surprise on going to an There are times and conditions of soil, older onion section to find one man caring when the frost has honey-combed it, or successfully for three acres, and three men drying winds have cracked the surface, caring for eight acres, with no other help when the earth will receive a seed, and whatever, and with a crop of 1,200 bush- afterward crumble and cover it, so that it els on a single acre. Of course I asked will be in a suitable position to grow, but how it was done. They said it was in these conditions are not always present, drilling a very straight row, with the seed and we must assist nature by properly cov-

lowing the very close approach of the Seeding is mostly done on wheat in the wheel-hoe. They vied with each other in spring, and seed should be sown as early the effort to narrow the space left for hand- as possible—as soon as the ground can be properly worked with a harrow. There is quarter inch to no width at all on many a no danger from frost, but there is danger row across long fields, and then with hand- of an early spring drouth, which is fatal if weeding tools they succeeded in sparing the plant is not large enough, with root the fingers largely, but they had clear growth sufficiently strong, to withstand it. rows. It is not probably advisable for an A frost will not kill young clover. A amateur to try to improve his drill. But freeze may, if it is sufficiently hard to uplet him be driven to it by the expense of a lift the surface of the ground, and break, zigzag row and the very hard work of or pull out the root. This so seldom ocweeding with legs astride the row, for curs after the plant growth begins, that it your editorial tells that just as it ought to is not a contingency to provide against, be told. Depend upon it, you are to culti- any more than a cyclone. If the seed is vate a very delicate crop, and if you are sown early, and sufficiently covered, it unlearned by very experience, you had bet | may be left with the consciousness that all ter learn before you venture largely. For that man can do has been done. Some taking the years together, onions pay. I farmers attempt to supplement a proper know when they were so cheap one year, covering of the seed by sowing plaster on that they were carted and dumped by a the young clover with the view of invigorcertain roadside, and people did not use ating the weak plants, to bridge them over that road for one while, and I know when a dry spell. In my opinion a drouth severe in the FARMER is constructed, and have one dollar per bushel for successive years enough to kill young clover without it, no has made men wealthy through the culti- amount of plaster will save. In other

ture to sustain a weak plant in a dry soil. Stock Importation Company, and sold at the square foot. If sown in the spring with the seed, it may affect the growth later in the season and nourish the plants hoeing. Another home made tool: 1½ inch | into a larger growth in the fall, but plaster plank, 8x14 inches; mark at the middle of on young clover to protect it from drouth is a delusion. Sow plaster to make old clover plants larger, not to vitalize young ones. They must be sustained, like all other plants, by the extraneous covering of the germ, until the root gets hold of the soil to pump up moisture for its sustenance, diameter are to run; also long enough to and if that moisture is insufficient in the soil the plant must die, although it may be covered with plaster dust.

AMOUNT OF SEED FOR ACRE. Farmers differ as to the amount of seed follows: necessary to sow on an acre. It varies from three to six quarts per acre. According to a very careful compilation made at Cornell University by government standard weights, the number of seeds in a bushel of clover is 15,156,880. Allowing every seed to grow, this would give for one peck to the acre, 87 seeds to the square foot; one quart to the acre is ten seeds to

the square foot; one bushel to ten acres is 34 seeds to the square foot. But clover seeds do not all grow. The experiment of Prof. Beal, of our State Agricultural College, in testing seeds to determine the per cent of vitality, has demonstrated that only about 80 per cent of clover seeds will germinate, on the average. He also found that dark colored seeds were better than the light colored samples-a larger proportion of them would grow, so that no computation will give the exact amount necessary to seed an acre properly. Should 80 per cent of seed be perfect, and an allowance of five per cent be made for seed that satisfied. The reason this amount does perior. not seed the ground sufficiently, is because of the slipshod manner of sowing it. Many farmers scatter the seed abundantly, as nature scatters its pollen, so that every cranny of the earth shall receive a seed. This may be following nature very closely, but not very economically. When the

plants, and they would be more uniformly distributed. The loss of a "catch," as it is called, is often a calamity, especially if cropping has been continued to the verge of barrenness. This point is too often reached, and the danger of loss greatly enhanced. No greater mistake can be made by farmers than to reduce the fertility of their fields by continuous cropping. More time must be spent in reclaiming them than in reducing them, beside the ever present danger of losing the clover on such soil.

repay the time necessary to fit the ground

Notes from Tuscola County.

A. C. G.

WATERTOWN, Tuscola Co., Mich., March 27. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.-Through the columns of the FARMER I desire to report the following sales of young Shorthorn bulls, made within the past ten days. I do this mainly for the purpose of giving notice to the stockmen of other parts of the State that there is such a place as Tuscola County, not quite all swept away by the Septemher fires:

To Jacob Young, of Millington, Duke of Watertown.
To George Howe, of Watertown, Earl of Watertown. To Enos H. Goodrich, of Watertown,

Prince of Watertown. In order to let your readers know that the blood of these animals is not quite like that of the celebrated poet, whose

"Ancient, but ignoble blood Had crept through scoundrels ever since the flood," I would like to have you insert their pedigrees, as follows:

grees, as Ioliows:

DUKE OF WATERTOWN—Calved Aug. 11, 1881
Sire—Duke of Spring Lake 38583,
Dam—Ella, by 18th Duke of Hilledale 19490,
2 dam—Lina, by Hampden 6896,
3 dam—Topsy, by Starlight 6207,
4 dam—Blossom. by General Hallock 5087,
5 dam—Kittle Kirk 2d, by Mortimer 4181,
6 dam—Kittle Kirk, by Kirkleavington Jr 612,
7 dam—Snow Ball, by imported Don John 428,
9 dam—Dido, by Cossack (5503),
10dam—Lucretia, imported by Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

tacky.

EARL OF WATERTOWN—Calved May 9th, 1881

Sire—Duke of Spring Lake 38586.

Dam—Lilly Dale, by 3d Saxton Keith of Oakland
31003.

2 dam—Ella, by 19th Duke of Hillsdale 19490.

The balance of this pedigree will be the same as
the one above, the dam of this bull being a calf from
the cow Ella, the dam of the bull whose pedigree is
already given. PRINCE OF WATERTOWN.-Calved September

PRINCE OF WATER IOW N.—Gaved September 9th, 1881.

Sire—Duke of Spring Lake 38586.

Dam—Lavina, by 18th Duke of Hillsdale 19490.

2 dam—Lucreila, by Dick Jones 5293.

3 dam—Ne ly Bly, by Young Governor 4513.

4 dam—Katie, by Betsoe 2548.

5 dam —Jeanette Scott, by Baltiumore 229.

6 d.m—Miss Scott, by General Scott 529.

7 dam—Blossom, by John Dunn 170114.

8 dam—Mary, by Oxford 797.

9 dam—Judith Clark, by imp. Goldfinder (2066).

10dam—Imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170).

It is claimed by one of the most intelligent stockmen of the times, corresponding for the National Live Stock Journal, that this cow Young Mary, by Jupiter, is the ancestor of more good cattle than any cow that ever stood on American soil. She cost 27 per cent less to the tax payer. lot gave ample proof that he is entitled to

Plaster will not make one more plant to their great sale in October, 1836, to E. J. Harness, of Ross County, Ohio, for fifteen hundred dollars. This was a great price at that day, and the highest paid for any single cow at that great sale, though the cow Teeswater (sold together with her calf Countess) was purchased by John J. Van Meter, the two combined bringing \$2,225, (see Allen's History of Shorthorns. p. 182). A little inquiry into the ancestry of this cow, Young Mary, by Jupiter, develops the fact that Bates' noted bull Laird (1158) was the great-grand-sire of the bull Jupiter, the sire of Young Mary. The sire of these young bulls has a short

OF SHORE,

but brilliant pedigree, which I give, as

DUKE OF SPRING LAKE 33583-Bred by John F. Hagarman. Romeo, Mich. Calved June 30, 1879; color light roan.
Sire-Barl of Spr ngwood 29487.
Dam-White Rose, by Llewellyn 6756.
2 dam-Evangeline. by Dake of Oxford 3881.
3 dam-Popsy, by Young Splendor 3811.
4 dsm-Fashion by Young Splendor 3811.
5 dam-Spot, by Orgon 778.
6 dam-Spot, by Old Spiendor 24164.
7 dam-Milk Maid by Old Splendor 24164.
8 dam--, by Windle 185.

For Windle see Allen's History of Shorthorns, page 186, where it will be found he was imported by Edward A. Leroy and Thomas H. Newbold, of Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y. Tracing back seven generations on the sire's side, Duke of Spring Lake was descended from the Duke of Northumberland (1941). It will be seen that Old Splendor, Young Splendor, and Llewellyn are amoung his less remote paternal ancestors. For Duke of Northumberland see Allen's History of Shorthorns, page 131.

The late David Brooks, whose acquaintance I made at East Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1848, insisted that Old Splendor was the may "fall on stony places," and fail "be- best bull then known to American stockcause they have not depth of earth," the 75 men, and though subsequent generations per cent remaining of the bushel would have gone high and wild into the fancies, still give 25 seeds to the square foot, an | it is doubtful if, in all respects, they have amount with which most farmers would be ever produced an animal that was his su-ENOS GOODRICH.

#### Some Inquiries Answered.

Howell, March 30, 1882. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I would like to learn through your journal

1. Is common barn yard-manure ever better ground is so prepared that every seed shall have an equal chance to grow, then the bushel to ten acres will be sufficient. The amount of seed often wasted would amply

than when first made?

2. In which way can I get the most benefit from my wheat straw—having more than I can feed—to plow it under, or to draw it on the fire and burn it?

3. Will the use of salt on oats stiffen the straw, or will it weaken it; and when should it be sown, before plowing, or after?

4. Where can I obtain spring rye and oats mixed for seed?

Yours truly,

A. SUBSCRIBER. in shape so that perfect seeds might make

1. It may never be richer in fertilizing substances than when first made, but until it becomes decomposed it is not available for plant food. You can do this either by allowing it to rot in heaps and then apply it, or compost it with swamp muck, earth, etc. If you have a sandy soil you can use fresh manure upon it, as sand assists the decomposition; but clay will retard it, and if your soil is of that description manure should be well rotted before it is applied. 2. You can probably get as much good out of your wheat straw by spreading it

way, and it is much easier than plowing it under. 3. Salt is credited with making the straw brighter, harder and stiffer. This appears to be the only point upon which all authority agree as to the results of applying salt. 4. We do not know where spring rye and oats mixed could be had. Better write

over the land and burning it as in any other

## The Johnston Harvester.

to D. M. Ferry & Co., this city.

Our readers are so familiar with this excellent Harvester, that a word from us seems superfluous. Still we have the word to say. Mr. B. G. McMechen, so long in the Toledo office, has removed to Chicago, where, with his head quarters in the old No. 73 West Washington St., he has taken entire charge of the Company's business in the west.

The demand for these machines is very large, and a large number of the company's agents last year were unable to fill the orders made on them, and that too in some of those sections where the crop of wheat was far below the average yield.

This is certainly a good indorsement as to the work done in putting up the reapers, and the work done by the reapers use to kill a tree, something he could themselves. The machines have won so apply by boring a hole into the tree. Comgreat a name and fame abroad, as to make | mon coal oil would probably be effective. the foreign trade alone larger than it seem ed possible to make an entire business a few years ago.

The company have placed among their machines one of the most perfect and satisfactory twine binders made, and have thus overcome the objections raised against wire binding.

ONE of the most important declarations made abroad in the interest of American salt meats was given in the English House of Commons recently. Mr. Trevilyan in answer to an interrogatory by Mr. Herbert Maxwell said that, "since the year 1870 American salt meat had been used in the navy in the proportion of one to two thirds of the entire supply, and during the and cost \$5.874 on the farm. Mr. Fulton ten years no complaint had been made. It has established a reputation of being one was better than that cured at home, and of the best feeders in the State, and this words, plaster does not furnish the mois- was imported in 1834 or '35 by the Ohio Under these circumstances the Admiralty it.

thought they had no choice but to give up using English meat. The saving was calculated to be at least £5,000 a year, and they paid 25 per cent more than the market price to give perfect security."

#### Stock Notes.

THE second volume of the American Devon Record has been closed up and is now in the hands of the printer. It will be given to the public in a short time.

Mr. A. J. Burrows, of Trov. Oakland County, has purchased from Mr. James Buckingham, of Zanesville, Ohio, eight head of full blood Devons. Mr. Buckingham has also sold to Mr. E. T. Doney, of Utica, this State, one Devon calf.

MR. WILLIAM BALL, of Hamburg, has sold the Shorthorn cow Maggie Stevens, by Clark's Duke 6340, out of Laura Ann 3rd by transfer 6376, tracing to Imported Pomona by Bedford Jr. (1701), also a red heifer calf six months old, by Lord Barrington 30115, out of the cow Maggie Stevens, as above, to Charles Brooks, of Brighton, Livingston County.

Mr. HENRY McNary, of West Leroy, Calnoun County, writes:

"I saw in the FARMER recently, that Mr. "I saw in the FARMER recently, that Mr. James Moore, of Milford, was the owner of a Shorthorn calf which weighed at bit th ninetynine and three-eighths ibs, and asks, 'who can make a better showing,' My Holstein cow Calla, No. 528, dropped a bull calf on Feb. 26, which weighed at birth 110 lbs. The calf is sired by Arlington No. 477. In 24 days from first weighing he weighed 170½ pounds, a gain of 60½ pounds, or a trifle over two and one-half pounds per day. Bring out another Shorthorn."

MR. H. F. MALTBY, of Green Oak, Livingston County, thinks he has a Shorthorn calf that is ahead of anything yet reported. He

"In a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer, under Stock Notes, is an article giving the weight at birth, of a Shorthorn bull calf owned by Mr. James Moore, of Milford, which was 90% pounds, and wants to know who can make a better showing. I will give you the weight of a bull calf dropped by one of my thoroughbred Shorthorn cows, on November 25th, 1881. His weight then was 101 pounds and on March 25th, four months edd, 402 pounds. The calf is a deep red except a small white spot on forehead."

WE have received the catalogue for 1882 of Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, of the Owosso Breeding Stables. It contains a full record of Louis Napoleon and Jo Gavin, the two breeding stallions kept by them, and much other matter of interest to horse breeders. Louis Napoleon has undoubtedly got more fast trotters than any other horse in the State, and is recognised by breeders as one of the most successful troting sires now before the public. Jerome Eddy, his first son, will not be kept in the stud this season. Jo Gavin is one of the strongest bred Hambletonians to be got, and is a stout horse with fine action as a trotter. He has sired some fast colts, notably Cora Bell, who had a record of 1:22 in a half mile race as a two-year-old. Jerome Eddy we look upon as the coming horse, and if no accident happens him he should get under the twenties this season. His present record is 2:27, but he can beat it every day in the week.

OUR friend, Burt Spencer, who is a heavy shipper to the eastern markets, keeps himself pretty well posted as to the location of most of the good cattle in the State, and occasionally slips out and purchases a lot that but few, if any, drovers knew were in the neighborhood. Last week he paid one of his flying visits to Vergennes, Kent county, and returned with 38 very fine pony steers, which had been fed by Mr. John S. Bergin of that place. They were two year old grade Shorthorns, in fine flesh, and averaged 1,120 pounds. Mr. Spencer paid \$5.60 per hundred for them on the farm.

MR. C. M. FELLOWS, President of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, notifies us that the woolen mills at Clinton, Lenawee Co., will. where parties wish their fleeces cleansed for record, scour each fleece separate and keep a record of it, for fifty cents a fleece. Parties may correspond with the factory or with Mr. Fellows, who will be pleased to furnish full information to those who may apply.

A SUBSCRIBER writes to us for information as to what would be the best thing to But would it not be as easy to girdle the tree well this spring while the sap is running, and then strip off the bark down to the ground? This would be sure.

MR. W. E. BOYDEN, last week, sold to John Devine 180 yearling sheep, averaging 90 pounds, for which he received \$6.35 per hundred, a very good price for home weights. Mr. Devine shipped them to Buffalo, and they sold for \$7.25 per hundred, leaving a very fair margin for running them.

On Friday last Mr. Ed. Freeman brought in 35 steers, fed by Mr. Geo. Fulton, of Mt. Clemens. They averaged 1,300 pounds.

To the Editor of Michigan Farmer.

DOC SMEAD AGAIN. LOGAN, N. Y., March 23, '82.

10th inst., I thought that I had, perhaps, over taxed your patience, and if you were kind enough to publish it that I would refrain from writing any more on the grade middlewool question; but the answer of in the FARMER of the 14th inst., is so artfully gotten up, and he so cunningly endeavors to dodge the main question that Mr. Moore, Mr. Garlock and myself have been trying to give your readers a few frain from answering him. He says that that is true, when the parties engaged indulge in using artful dodges, and making large assertions to benefit the side that the writer takes; but when the, plain honest facts are told, putting in all the pros and that he sold Mr. Moss, of Iowa, six hunmeans grade Merino sheep, yet he does not gave him the best of satisfaction, and he knows of no section of western country, where long wools are the favorite sheep. talking about, and what he calls long of sheep), are not called into the question at Merinos, and the loss occurs from the they would purchase longwools and them, (which is a very indefinite term,) experiment, 1. He mentions Mr. Scott, who has a brother that is a breeder of Down sheep, (he does not say what Down breed) who induced him to use a ram of the unk own Down breed, until the average weight of the fleece was reduced from seven pounds to four and one-half pounds. 2. Helmentions Mr. Tedrow, who owned a pounds per head, who purchased a Leicester ram and reduced his average weight of fleece to four pounds per head. Mr. Hodge, he tells us, bought a flock of full bloods brought here from Canada, (full blood what, he does not say) Does it not sound a little strange that a flock of thoroughdieve that they were Shropshires.) But what do all these experiments amount to as an answer to any of the letters published in the FARMER in relation to the use of Shropshiredown rams in crossing u on fine wools? He simply dodges the point at issue, and tries to create an im pression on the minds of your readers that because Mr. Scott used some kind of a Down ram, and Mr. Tedro v used a Lei cester ram, and Mr. Hodge got some full blooded unknowns and reduced the weight of his fleeces thereby, that the use of pure bred Shropshiredowns to improve the fine wool sheep of Michigan is a failure But he does not even prove that the experiments of those gentlemen were not a success; he only proves a reduction of two and one-half pounds of wool per head, but makes no mention of the value of lambs produced, which might have changed his failures to success if the story was all told. Mr Welch says that he does not know of one feeder in his section of the country, who would notrather have grade Merino wethers to feed than Shropshires. That is an admission that the Merino has to be crossed with some other breed, and create a grade Merino, in order to make the M-rino valuable as a mutton sheep. If Mr. Welch does not mean that, why did he use the term grade Merino? The reason that the feeders of the country named, prefer them to Shropshire, is simply because there is not in the whole United States a car load of pure bred Saropshiredown wethers, and not a carload of even balf blood Shropshire wethers, over two years old, in the whole State of Michigan. What grade Shropshire wethers there are, are mostly sold when lambs, and scarcely any have to be kept until over eighteen months of age before the dealers want them. Why does Mr. Welch use the word Merino when he mentions the lamb that he raised that sheared ten and one half pounds of wool. and the word fine wool when he speaks of the sheep that stands second to the South. down, (according to Mr Eastman's letter)? Is it not because the Merine has to be crossed with some other breed in order to produce the fine wool spoken of, that weighs one hundred pounds and forty pounds, and stands second to the Southdown in mutton value? Just such nice, smooth sheep as he speaks of, are the kind that Mr. Moore produced by using a Shropshire ram upon grade Merino ewes. Mr. Welch tells us that he purchased the entire flock of Mr. Hodges' unknown bloods and shipped them to Buffalo. Did he do so because they were worth. less, or was it because they could be sold there at a good paying price? He kept the ewe lambs; does any one elieve that he did so to lose money on them? Two of them he kept at home to experiment with; he used his Merino ram upon them. The produce sheared one ten, and one eleven animals.

pounds of wool, when yearlings, probably fourteen or more months old, and the mothers sheared five and six pounds per head. (Strange that a breeding ewe suckling a lamb, should not shear as much as a fourteen months lamb). Mr. Welch ridicules the statement of Mr. Moore, in re When I wrote my lengthy letter of the lation to fine wools being shipped across the Atlantic and having to be slaughtered for their pelts. I know of a gentleman who had a similar experience with two car loads in the fall of 1877. Merino breeders may talk all they wish, but the facts are, an Mr. Welch to Mr. Moore, published Englishman will not eat a pure bred Merino, nor a high grade Merino. The fine wool sheep that are sold to cross the Atlantic, are of the class that Mr. Moore sent to Detroit in December last, and can only be produced by crossing some of the Engfacts in relation to, viz. (Shropshiredown lish breeds upon the grade Merinos of this sheep and their crosses), that I cannot re | country. Please give credit where credit is due; no one having any controversies seldom benefit either party; knowledge of the different grades of sheep pretends to deny that the American Merino stands at the head of all breeds as a producer of fine wool; and we, as an nation, have reason to feel proud that their producers have achieved such a worldcons, then the greatest benefits are de- wide reputation. But it is unjust, yea rived by all concerned. Mr. Welch says even dishonest, when the common fine wool sheep of indefinite breeding, are dred ewes and fourteen rams (I suppose he crossed by using a Merino ram, to call the produce Merinos, when they are only half say so). Mr. Moss informs him that they blood; and it is equally so, when the said common sheep are improved by using Shropshire or other rams, for Merino breeders to claim the produce as grade Now I beg leave to inform Mr. Welch that Merino, when there is not over one-eighth Shropshiredown sheep are what we are of pure blood Merino in them. Mr. Welch says that it is not necessary to breed the wools (which may mean half a dozen breeds wrinkly sheep because you are breeding fine wools, it is a mere matter of taste. I all; so please do not try to dodge the ques- judge from the letters which I receive tion by talking long wool, thinking to every day, inquiring for Shropshire rams make the readers of the FARMER believe to cross on them, and from the sales that I that Shropshire means simply long wool have made in the last four years to owners sheep. Mr. Welch says, we have had of such sheep, that the taste for smooth some experience with long wools, or fine wools that can be produced by the Downs, in our county. There he tries to eross so made, is wooderfully on the inmislead again by saying, longwools or crease, and the taste for gum and wrinkles Downs, thereby conveying the impression will soon be among the things that are that they are the same. He says, we would past. Mr. Welch says Mr. Moss, of New be thousands of dollars better off to day if York State, has a flock of thoroughbred we had never seen one. I suppose he sheep that have been bred for wool and means, when he says we, the breeders of mutton, and Mr. Ransom, of Michigan, has such a flock; further on he tells us that fact that they have been unable to sell their these are the results of using thorough. rams to the farmers of the county, because | bred Merino rams upon grade common ewes. That is the way that Mr. Welch Downs to cross up and improve their establishes thoroughbreds, is it? It may flocks, thereby compelling Mr. Welch and work in his county, but it won't in mine. others like him, to send their sheep to We call it a trick to gull the unwary with Iowa to find buyers. Mr. Welch gives a in our county, and dare not go so far as to few instances where longwools, as he calls | call the flock thoroughbred, for the simple reason that thoroughbreds cannot be made have been tried, and gives the result of the in that way. He further says that he considers such sheep the coming sheep for wool and mutton, and we must use only wrinkly rams to produce them. Is he not well enough, versed in the principles of breeding to know that the offspring of a thoroughbred sire (no matter what the breed,) always takes after the sire in exernal appearance? Does he think that a flock of fine wools that averaged six wrinkly, oily wether is more valuable than the class that he says Mr. Eastman considers the best to ship to England, which is a smooth, fine wool sheep, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds? No man that is not prejudiced, and who urderstands the first principles of breeding, will make such an assertion or advise the breds (which I understand full blood to use of such rams to produce mutton from. mean,) should be imported from Canada It is simply the assertion of those who and not have any name? (Perhaps Mr. have oil and wrinkles to sell, and the asser-Welch wants the readers of the FARMER to | tion will only be believed by men of that DOG. SMEAD.

## Experience with Sheep.

GRASS LAKE, March 25, 1882, to the Editor of Michigan warmer,

Having long been a subscriber to your aper, I have watched with considerable terest the controversy in regard to crossng mutton with Merino sheep. '

For the last twenty years, I have bought and fed sheep. I soon learned to avoid buying grease, and wrinkles, because they would not fatten readily, and ould not sell as well. I have always handled our common Merino sheep, with a fair amount of success, having fed and sold them by the car-load that averaged over one hundred and forty pounds per head, and think they were good mutton. But in 1878 I shipped to New York some sheep. the best f which I found were bought by '. C. Eastman for the foreign trade, but vere all dressed before shipping. I thought could furnish him with sheep which he could ship alive. I bought a load of selected wethers fed by Frank Dwelle, of this place. Their weight was a fraction less than one hundred and thirty-eight pounds; they gave me a light shrink, weighing in New York one hundred and twenty seven pounds. These I sold to T. C. Eastman, but I heard him contract to have them dressed to ship. I asked to see the sheep which he shipped alive. I was shown some Kentucky sheep, I thought they looked rough, but I was told they weighed one hundred and eighty pounds. I have since then tried crossing with Cotswold on very ordinary Merino ewes with great success in two ways, viz., weight of carcass and wool. I had thirty lambs dropped in March; these I washed the first day of August and sheared them the eighth day; they sheared three pounds and seven ounces of very clean wool. The next May I washed, and sheared them the eighth of June, just ten months from previous shear ing. At this time they sheared eight pounds and eight ounces of the cleanest and nicest wool I ever saw. The next winter I fen and sold them except four; those were sold. averaging one hundred and seventy-two pounds per head, not yet two years old. The four that I kept ran in dry pasture without graia. I received first premium at the State fair last fall, for fat sheep. They were sold to Carl Dettman, of Jackson, for Christmas. He paid \$55 for them. They weighed 805 pounds. W. K. CRAPTS.

The Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department believes that horses are injured by the salt used to melt the snow in the streets. This salt, it is said, is obtained rom the hide merchants. The green hides are packed in Texas, and when they arrive he salt is shaken out. In many cases it is impregnated with the diseases of the Early Peas.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says: There are now so many varieties to pick from, which are really good, that it is difficult to decide which is best; each cultivator has his favorite. For some years the Fom Thumb ranked high as a dwarf variety; now we have McLean's Little Gem, which has been improved to the Premium Gem: Blue Peter and others. Carter's First. Crop, growing two and one-half feet high, s a very good early variety, being both productive and good flavored. The pea, unlike many other vegetables, seems to grow better by planting deep; from experiment it has been found to yield better f planted four inches deep; good crops have been grown in light soil when plant ed six, and even eight inches deep; but the best crops have been grown when planted four to five inches deep. As a rule it is best to tuy seed, because, unless planted late, the worms find their way into the peas that grow in this State. While most of buggy seed will germinate, the young plant will not start with that vigor which ne will that comes from a sound pea, and if we continue for a few years to plant buggy peas, we shall be very likely to have worm in every green pea, which although it may make the pea richer when cooked, few like the idea of having richness come from such minute masses. By planting in July the bugs may be avoided, but as a rule peas planted so late mildew, and fail to produce good crops. Imported peas are free from bugs.

Early peas should be planted where the and can be occupied by other crops after they are grown; squashes, cucumbers and other vines may be planted where they will run over the ground occupied by the peas, after the crop is gathered; or the ground may be sown with turnips, or set with cabbages, as there is time enough for these crops to grow after the peas are gathered. While peas may be started with stable manure, they will produce a much larger crop, if in addition to the masure.

#### Salt and Plaster.

The Western New York Farmers' Club the ingredients. The discussion ran as follows:

President Rogers said that he used two on the barn floor. Sowed the barley broad cast, harrowed it in, and then sowed salt and plaster mixture broadcast, and rolled. Would advise sowing the salt and plaster broadcast and drilling phosophate with barley. Salt and plaster have much greatthought they collect moisture. He had never used any phosphate.

Mr. C. H. Jenner, Brockport, said if salt out of the plaster and down too far in the soil for it to be of any benefit. For this reason, probably, commercial fertilizers fail to benefit some soils. Salt moistit orings down some of its ammonia with it. Salt is itself very much condensed, the chlorine and sodium scarcely occupying more space after their union than the sodium alone did, and that accounts for its low temperature, and the fact that it condenses the moisture of the atmosphere in its vicinity. Stones cool off by radia tion before the earth or vegetation does, and consequently we see them moist from condensation of moisture in the atmos-

W. J. Fowler said drilling salt would rust the drill, and concentrate the salt too much around the grain.

The President had dropped the salt and laster mixture in the hill with corn, and t killed the seed, but when dropped and covered with soil, and the corn dropped on that, growth was increased.

## Rancid Butter.

In reply to a subscriber who inquires how she can sweeten rancid butter, the New England Farmer very truly remarks: To change old, rancid butter to new butter, or to so treat spoiled eggs by any method as to make them fresh again, is as mpossible as to change a mature corn plant back into the springing blade it was when it first showed itself in its early growth. Rancidity is one of the changes which imperfectly made butter passes through, and we may as well try to regain lost time, or to blot out an event, as to expect to place spoiled butter where it was before it passed through the putrefactive stage. It is claimed, however, by as high an authority as X. A. Willard, that rancid butter can be improved somewhat by washing it in sweet milk, or in lime water. He says: "Rancidity is caused by the presence of butyric acid, and such butter should be well washed in good, new milk, in which substance the acid is freely soluble. After treating it to the milk bath, it is to be washed in clear cold water." It should be added, that the butter will also part with its salt during the washings, and a new allowance will need to be worked in. If butter is a little rancid upon the edges, after keeping some time, any such workg for the purpose of improving it, would quite likely render the whole mass poorer than before. Ordinarily, trying to improve such butter is like attempting to rejuvenate an old grape vine by trimming. It is cheaper to begin with a young plant. It is like trying to make an old, broken down, worn out skeleton of a horse look young by dressing him up in a new harness. It don't work. We had better learn how to make butter that will keep a reasonable ength of time, or else use it while it is fresh and sweet. Old butter is not half so fashionable as it used to be twenty-five

A Good Word for Parsnips. The Chicago Times furnishes the follow

The climate of most parts of this above it in part. If a drought occurs they in musical instruments.

are likely to be hard and stringy. Carrots and parsnips, however, are less likely to be injured in this way, as they grow entirely underground. The extremity of their roots penetrate the soil to a long dis-

tance and obtain moisture even in a dry time. Their leaves, which are near the surface, shade the soil and help to keep it moist. Parsnips are very productive and have no insect enemies. They can be harvested late in the fall and preserved in pits for winter use, or allowed to remain in the ground all winter. Parsnips are improved instead of injured by the process of freezing, which changes the starch they contain into sugar. Children who do not like most kinds of vegetables are very fond of parsnips. To be prepared for the table as they should be they should be first boiled and then fried till the surfaces are brown. Many use parsnips only in the spring, but by digging them in the fall and preserving them where they will not be in danger of constant freezing and thawing, they are in excellent condition to use at any time during cold weather. In the Island of Jersey parsnips are extensively raised for milch cows. In France they are employed for feeding fowls at all seasons of the year. When fed to fowls that are to be fattened they are first boiled and then fried in cheap fat. It is necessary to thin parsnips by hand and to weed them once in the same way, but most of the work of cuitivation can be performed by a horse cultivator. After the leaves cover most of the ground no labor is required except to pull up the large weeds that appear between the rows.

#### Rental Value of Farms.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writing from New York, says:

"A very important question is, what should be the rental value of good farms. While interest in this State was seven per cent., rents of farms were considerably below the legal which they have been in the habit of rent. ing for a term of years, at prices not above three to five per cent, on the value of the land. Of late years they have sold some were requested to decide on the merits of of their farms, and I think the rental value guano and ashes all give good returns. Presalt, plaster and phosphate for a crop of of the remainder has been increased. Tenbarley, the mixture being drilled in at the ants are subjected to strict rules as to the rate of 150 ibs. per acre-50 lbs. of each of crops they shall grow, and are mostly bound not to sell bay, straw or other coarse fodder But I notice that the tenants on the Wadsworth farms are mostly good tons of salt and two tons of plaster mixed farmers and generally succeed when they go to farms of their own, as most of them do after a few years. I have no doubt that most of the restrictions under which the Wadsworth tenants are placed, however operous they may seem, are for the advantage not only of the proprietors but for er effect on some soils than on others. He the benefit of themselves as tenants. After a few years of this schooling they are prepared to farm on land that they own better than they otherwise would. I think soil is light and sandy, rain will wash the | I have noticed also that old country people, after they secured a little money to buy or rent a piece of land, were on the average better farmers than the average American boys who keep to farming on ens the soil by condensing the moisture of the lands left them by their fathers. Perthe atmosphere, and he had no doubt that haps, however, this is not a fair test. Moss old country people dome with very little money, and those who manage to rarn and save enough to buy a farm acquire in so doing the habits which insure them after success."

#### Collecting Ivy Roots. There is an industry in the mountains

of western North Caro.ina and east Tennessee that is perhaps known to but few and is probably found in but few sections of this country, viz, the collection of ivy roots. The roots are shipped to Philadelphia and Boston, where they are used for making door-knobs and pipe bowls. They are found principally along the line of the Cranberry Branch Railroad and in the vicinity of Rome Mountain, where they grow in great abundance and attain an enormous size. Recently a root weighing 800 pounds was dug from the ground and shipped to market. This is supposed to be the largest ivy root ever found, but roots weighing from 75 to 150 pounds are frequently found. The co-lection of these roots has grown into quite an industry, and a large number of poor farmers are thus engaged and make a fair livelihood. There is a constant demand for the roots, and good prices are paid for them by the ton. The wood is said to be very valuable for the purpose for which it is used.

Ex-Governor Furnas, of Brownsville. Nebraska, has just shipped 200 000 grape cuttings to France, which with 800,000 already sent makes 1,000,000 of Nebraska grapes sent to the great wine-growing region of the world. Our American varieties improve in size and quality with a change of climate.

Since the beginning of this century wheat cultivation has made great advance in France. It occupies about one-fourth the total of cultivated land, and yields a crop valued annually at over 2,000,000f. Since 1820 the yield has about doubled, and the progress up to 1864 was steady. For 1871.5 the average yield was further increased, being 101,000 000, but for 1876-80 it fell to 94,000,000 Prices have varied since 1820 from 8f. to 36f. the hectolitre.

A NEW YORK chemist declars that the efuse fat of a pork-packing establishment is to his knowledge sent to artificial butter factories: and another found in oleomargarine horse grease and other refuse, such as is ordinarily used in making candles. But the manufacturers assert that it is a perfectly legitimate business to make such stuff and sell it as butter.

Most of the so-called "cat-gut" o commerce is formed from the twisted in testines of sheep. In Italy there is a small native breed of sheep from which the best strings are made-though very likely the skill of the manufacturer has quite as much to do with the merit of the article ountry is poorly adapted to the growth of as the particular animal from which the urnips and other vegetables that grow material is procured. Great skill is renear the surface of the ground or project | quired for producing the best article used

#### Agricultural Items.

THE Western Rural denounces the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, of Marion, O., as a fraud. They manufacture the "Golden But ter Compound" which they say will make butter without cream, and which they sell at 25 cents a package to dealers and \$1 to farmers. It is an old scheme revived, having been exposed ten years ago.

A NEW source for the production of glucose

tatoes, if they can be chilled just enough and not too much, will have their power of ger mination destroyed, but without injuring the cooking quality; and also that such potatoes may be kept for several months without wilt ing or showing any unfavorable change whatever in character. The fact suggests the inquiry whether potatoes might not be exposed for a short time, to a degree of heat that would be just sufficient to destroy germination, but without doing other injury. The idea may not be unworthy further con sideration and experiment.

THE Champion potato is said to have been raised from the "ball" in 1863 by Mr. Nicoll It passed from his hands in 1807 and made its first appearance in field culture in 1871 rate. The Wadsworths, in this section of nental countries. A Scotch local paper asserts ground bone be liberally sprinkled in the the State, have several hundred farms that not for many years has any new variety as the Champion potato.

BROOMCORN land should be rich, warm and dry. Good, well rotted manure, plaster, pare the land as you would for a crop of Indian corn, making the rows three or four feet apart, according as you use the Dwarf or seed of a larger variety. At first plant the seed by hand; afterward, when much land is seeded, use a drill. Plant after a steady warmth is assured for the season, putting from 12 to 20 seeds in a hill, so soon as possible after the marking furrows are made, as moisture is requisite for early germination. Hoe first while the plants are small, and when these are well set, thin down to six good plants in a hill leaving the stalks of each hill as far apart as practicable. Keep the crop clean, and stir the soil as often as practicable during the growing season. As two quarts of good seed are enough for an acre, the expense is no

W. D. CHAMBERLIN, in the Rural New York er, tells farmers how unwise are those who say to themselves: "Now, then I'll run ir debt at the village shop or store, where I do not have to pay interest, that I may more easily meet the interest I must pay on my farm debt or mortgage," and goes on to say; "But he does have to pay interest. The truth about it is, he pays interest in four ways on an annual account at this 'store': First,in prices; for if he trades to pay a year hence, the merchant must charge more to get the use of his money. Second, in helping to pay other people's debts; for at the 'credit' store the men who do pay their debts must help to pay for the goods bought by those who do not pay, and there are always some such. Third, he pays interest by often buying what he would do without if he traded for cash always And, fourth, he pays interest by paying fo his own goods twice over oftener than he knows of-not that the merchants are dishonest, but if we let them keep all the accounts. tnen, if ever any doubts occur, they will not give us the benefit of the doubt."

#### PILES! PILES! PILES! A Sure Cure Found at Last!

A sure Cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by William, (an Indian remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. 25 or 30 years' standing. No one need e minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. than good. William's Ointment absorb the tumors, allays the intense itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only piles, itching of the private parts, and for

of Cleve and, says about Dr William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and perma-nent relief as Dr. William's Indian Oint

HENRY BROS., Prop'rs.,

Eight Hundred Thousand People. There are already booked for passage to

composed of most elegant day and night car-, leaving Chicago at 11 a.m., and reaching Minueapolts early the next morning, in a no time to llow these going to Northern Min-nesota, Dakota or Manticha, to obtain their breakfast and make the connection for al-points North or Northwest.

This train is run especially to connect with the new express trains which the Northern Pacific, and St Paul Minneapolis and Mani-toba Railroads (the latter connecting with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent) have just put upon their lines.

for all the points in the territory named

This the rate to travel over for sure connections and is the pleasantest and most comfortable line to the Northwest. The tains of the 'ALBERT LEA ROUTE'

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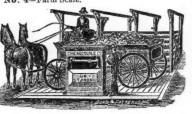
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BY PROF. W

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# Korticultural.

DISTINGUISHING VARIETIES OF PEARS BY THE BLOSSOMS.

BY PROF. W. J. BEAL, LANSING, MICH.

om the Proceedings of the American Pomological Society for 1881. It was my privilege to demonstrate, a ur last meeting, held in Rochester, N. Y., that the different varieties of apples may e described and classified by their flowers

I have recently attempted a similar work in reference to the flowers of pears. As in apples, so in pears, the persistent tips of the calyx have formerly been and are still employed in describing these fruits. The lobes of the calyx vary in several respects in the different varieties, in their length, readth, and the direction they take.

As a general thing, I find the petals of ears are smaller than those of apples. The petals of different varieties vary in shape and size in the same manner.

The stamens of apples and pears are generally twenty in number for each flower, and are of four different lengths; the long est in any one flower being about one third onger than the shortest. The longest and oldest stamens form the outside row, and the shortest the inside row.

The latter are attached a little farther own the calyx tube than any of the others. The two rows of intervening stamens are between the extremes in their length and places of attachment.

The set of shortest stamens are placed opposite the lobes of the calyx. There were twenty-five each in two flowers examined. In one flower I counted twentyseven. In several varieties it was not an ancommon thing to find 21, or 22, or 23, or 24 stamens, in which cases no definite engths or places of attachment, though varieties the filaments are short, in others. ong; in some stout, in others slender. The stamens of the Kirtland pear were

the longest of any seen. The longest set of these were nine millimeters, or about three eighths of an inch. The shortest stamens seen were those of White Doy enne. These were five millimeters, or about three and one-half sixteenths of an inch. ar about five-ninths as long as those of the Kirtland. The anthers of different varieies vary somewhat in size. The styles of pples unite at the base, forming a stem or ipo. The styles and the stipes of flowers different varieties of apples differ in ength and diameter. Some are very ensely covered with wool or hair; some were perfectly smooth. Between these, n different varieties, we find all interven-

The styles of pear blossouss for a short stance at the base, perhaps one-sixth to ac-tenth of their length, are firmly pressslightly hairy. In some cases it is perfectly The longest styles seen were hose of Amire Joannet, and were a trifle ver one decimetre or six and one-half inch in length. The shortest styles were assifying apples by their flowers are well, if not better, ound in the styles and their stipes. In

ng stages.

pears these are their weakest points. I have examined the flowers of about thirty varieties of pears, and these were mostly obtained in one orchard, that of H. E. Bidwell, Plymouth, Michigan. This is the orchard once owned by President I. T. Lyon. In three instances, flowers were examined from two different locali-

I have not thought the differences in their flowers were prominent enough to warrant much work in classifying pears in this way. I have gone far enough to beome convinced that the flowers should be described in connection with a description fevery variety. In most cases, the decription of the flowers might not be of ertainly would

## The Bidwell Strawberry.

In the report of the proceedings of the American Pomological Society, we find the following concerning the Bidwell strawberry, which has been the object of much controversy:

Dr. Hexamer. It has only been grown in Michigan and one or two localities at the ast; not sufficient to give a decided opinion bout it.

A. J. Caywood, of New York. It is one our most promising varieties. The ruit is abundant and good. It will always bear, and is very uniform.

Robert H. Gardner, of Maine. The American Agriculturist spoke of it as raising very high expectations, so much so that myself and some of my friends have been sending for quantities of the plants to set out this year.

Samuel Hape, of Georgia. We have fruited the Bidwell twice, down with us. stands the sun well. Perhaps the berties are a little more uniform in size, and ot quite as large as the Sharpless. It is very promising.

Mr. Hayes, of Connecticut. It produces an abundant crop in Connecticut of good berries, uniform in size, and of very fair quality. It seems to be very promising as an early berry.

P. M. Augur, of Connecticut. As the Bidwell is in its infancy yet, and has generally d good culture, can any one conjecture wit will do when put into the matted system, as compared with the Wilson d Charles Downing?

John S. Collins, of New Jersey. I have sey from potted plants, and it did not side by side with it, Miner's Great folific, for instance.

The President. I have grown the Bidseems to be a very promising variety,

well as it would otherwise. Its fruit is and that if putting lime around the roots apparently good. I should hardly be will- of diseased trees should do good, it would ing to say that it is of the highest quality be only by destroying parasites. from what I have seen of the it has an characteristic. I think a sea very promis-

P. Barry. The foliage has not a very good color.

The President. Mine has, and it is very not believe it will do to let it grow in matted rows.

P. M. Augur. From what I have seen of formed just the opinion which President Wilder has expressed: that kept in hills, with high culture, it bears so profusely that into matted rows, it throws out runners pounds of muriate of potassium. profusely. I think if put into field culture, in the way that strawberries are ordinarily grown, the tendency would be to dwindle down, something as Prouty's Seedling did, which we turned under some time ago.

Professor Baal called for Benjamin Hath. way, who originated the Bidwell, to tell us

Mr. Benjamin Hathaway, of Michigan In regard to the habit of the plant, it is with me a healthy, strong grower; not the strongest. As to the quality with it to give it a rich, high flavor. But succeeds better in hills. It makes an enormous hill when it is properly handled, and the runners kept off, and is productive under that treatment. It came out of the old Virginia Scarlet, and any of you who are acquainted with that plant, the habit of it, its flavor, its color, will recognize, not exactly the same qualities, bu qualities resembling that standard berry; and whatever is good in order could be made out in regard to their the Bidwell, it has got out of that. It has got other qualities out of they varied in these respects. In some other varieties, but that which gives it its great value, its hardiness, its productiveness, its persistence, so to speak, in any soils, and under all conditions nearly, it gets from that native variety; and I claimed years ago, that whatever strawberry we got that would have a national reputation, must come out of one of the old original strawberries of the country, and this Virginia Scarlet in my hands has produced some quite remarkable results, which,

however, are not now under discussion. The President. I would like to ask whether it ripens uniformly, or with a white tip?

Mr. Hathaway. With me, I have not seen any thin; detrimental to it in that respect, to any extent. Of course, it is very seldom you flad berries that ripen so uniformly as not sometimes to leave a white tip; but that is not the habit of the plant.

The President. It will not spoil as quickly as the Wilson, when it is left on the vines, neither will it spoil so quickly d together, but they readily separate. In when picked to send to market as most nost cases this portion of the styles is large kinds. Do you think it is firm enough and dry enough for transportation?

Mr. Hathaway. I have never taken it to market, so I cannot speak from practical experience; but I think it is very much ixteenths of an inch in length. The better to send to market than a good many hortest styles seen were those of Howell varieties that we do send, some of them a ad White Doyenne, and were over six considerable distance. For instance, the allimetres, or about one-fourth of an Crescent and the Sharpless. I know that some think the Sharpless is a very good about three-fifths the length of the longest. | market berry, but think the Bidwell, with The strongest points for describing and me, would stand transportation fully as

## Effects of Fertilizers.

Prof. C. A. Goessmann, of the State Agricultural College, delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a late meeting, an interesting and instructive lecture on "Fertilizers and the Constituents of Plant Growth." We take the following condensed report from the columns of the Mass. Ploughman:

Prof. Goessman opened by calling at-

tention to the importance of studying the nature and effect of fertilizers and the value of plant food with reference to mineral constituents, alluding in this connection to the advantages of experiment stations, where the nourishment of plants much practical use, but in some cases it and the phenomena of their growth could be carefully studied. Rational, modern agriculture recognizes as the foundation of success the strict necessity of restoring to the soil, in an available form, the elements which have been abstracted from it by the growth of the crops. Plants, like animals, may possibly be overfed. He had had many opportunities of observing the effects of fertilizers on various plants, during experiments which had been made at the College, the results of which had been to induce the belief that material changes may be brought about in plants by special cultivation. In experiments with grape vines, the fertilized vines were more vigorous than the unfertilized ones. and the leaves generally retained their vitality longer in the autumn. They also repeatedly escaped the serious attacks of mildew, when the rest of the vineyard suffered from it to a greater or less degree. The sugar appeared to be somewhat increased in the fruit from a fertilized Concord grape vine, and in the wild grape was increased in quantity as much as one-third, by fertilizing. This increase of sugar was accompanied by a marked increase in potassa, and at the same time by a decidedly reduced percentage of lime. The influence of fertilization upon the character and composition of the fruit was much more manifest in the wild grape vines than in any of the improved

varieties. Experiments had also been made with strawberries, and the lecturer gave a very interesting account of the changes produced in the Wilder and Downing berries by the application of several different kinds of fertilizing materials. Experiised the Bidwell to a small extent in New ments with peach trees at the College grounds at Amherst were spoken of, showw the vigor with me that other varieties | ing marked characteristics as resulting from | the fruit was stung. No further depredathe kind and combination of fertilizers. He had frequently observed that the appearance of disease in plants was owing to ell from potted plants set out last year. certain local causes and to a poverty of the soil in necessary constituents. He applied the lime. Last year he distributed ery thrifty, a strong grower, but I think had found that the disease trees had

Professor Penhallow gave some results excellent flavor, and the is on important of examination into diseased peach trees. There appears to be two distinct diseases which have been recognized in peach trees -one which is known as the yellows, and another having a close resemblance to the blight on pear trees. The growth and thrifty. It is on rich, heavy soil. I do characteristics of the disease in peach trees were described by the speaker, who exhibited diagrams showing the results of microscopic observation on diseased trees. the Bidwell, which is very little, I have In reply to a question, Prof. Goessmann said that on the first symptoms of the yellows in peach trees, he would mulch the ground about eight feet around the roots it would be profitable, but where it runs of the tree, and then apply three or four

#### Summer Flowers.

For every man's garden, the plants for satisfaction, continuous bloom and ease of culture are, after the roses, the perennial phlox, the gladiolus, the tropæolum, the geranium, the aster, the sweet-william, Japan lily, petunia, tritoma, hollyhock, zinnia and stock.

The tropæolum in varlety is my pride. Delicate, fragrant, floriferous, continuous, it asks the poorest soil you can afford, and of the fruit, it has that which I just enough culture to pull out the interlike better than almost any other. It is loping weeks. It will not do to call it an acid berry, but has plenty of sweetness | nasturtium (which it is not), nor to allow that its seeds are fit for pickles, if you wish it is no doubt one of those varieties that to make it popular. But examine these beds, and tell me if for gayety and sweetness they can be surpassed-hues varying from the brightest scarlet, orange-yellow, and deep crimson, to mauve and lemon and spotted; always a sheet of bloom; always a rich green bed of vegetation for ground. Pick all you care for: the beds are never exhausted. I would rather have a handful of these refreshing, cheerful and sweet flowers than a peck of dahlias. Art has improved the varieties, until not only in color, but in shading, lining, spottings and tints, the tropæolum rivals the carnation: in delicacy it surpasses that flower. I always reserve two or three beds without manure, and of the poorest soil, for my favorite; for it positively refuses to bloom under high culture. Vegetable beds pass quite out of the prosaic when bordered with the common tropwolum; nor does it quite spoil the romance to gather a pot of pickles

from the abundant seeds. The gladiolus has received high praise, but by no means high enough. Almost hardy, easily kept in a warm, dry place, you can have it in bloom from July till November. Begin to plant the bulbs late in March, or as soon as the ground opens, and continue at intervals till June. I always select those bulbs for first planting that are the most developed, and keep on planting as the sprouts show it to be necessary. If stored in the dark, they can be kept till the last of June without damage. And then how completely is delicacy blended with brilliancy and gorgeousness! Plant them close together in groups, or separately, or mingled with other plants, and every way they are fine. They are particularly fine planted in masses of tropical foliage of cannas, ricinus and caladiums. No matter how thick the groups, there is still room for a dozen of the slim stalks of gladiolus. They will bloom down to the just-formed bud, if placed in vases; and are certainly, for bouquets, unsurpassed. I intend planting next spring about 800 bulbs in my own garden, so I may have all

I want. The phlox is the great commoner. best varieties are as tough and determinate as the old and poorer. By moving them in the spring, you get early bloom from the old plants, and late bloom from the shoots sent up by the bits of roots left in the previous beds. I would particularly recommend this plan to those who wish to protract the bloom of their phloxes: Simply transfer the bulk of the plant to another place, and let the roots send up a few shoots from the old bed for later bloom. Our gardeners need particularly to sift their catalogues, and send out a better assorted list of this flower. The true soil to induce perfection and clearness of color, is heavy loam; not sandy nor highly manured nor too compact soil, but a dark heavy loam. The phlox is modified very largely by the

ground it stands in. The hollyhock is getting to be beyond praise. The zinnia, though coarse, is indispensable for brilliant and long-continued bloom. Give it the fatness of the land. and plenty of room. The Japan Lily (Lilium lancifolium) is the most artistic touch of nature; and yet it is hardy and easily multiplied. Give it light, rich soil and a high, dry bed. Mulch it from the sun in summer, and the frost in winter. The lovely aster, always so charming, repays the best of culture, and cannot be too highly manured. The stock should be well mulched if you wish to see it in perfection. The tritoma fills the latest days of autumn. Dignified, royal, brilliant and easily preserved, it will doubtless soon be-

come popular. Last of all, but among the first to bloom, one of the sweetest pets of the garden, let every one place the sweet-william. Art has hardly improve any other flower as it has improved this. Raise hundreds of plants, and then pass from one to another in admiration, and tell me if you ever get tired of their charming variety and exquisite delicacy. The double varieties are so pure and so brilliant as to be quite essential to a complete collection. No two plants will ever give you exactly similar blooms, but in some way will multiply your pleasure. - Journal of Horticulture.

## Lime for the Curculio.

Mr. John W. Jones, a very successful farmer near Rochester, reports to the Hus. bandman his complete success in protecting plums from curculio by the use of air slaked lime. Three years ago he conceived the idea and applied it after a great share of tion were made, and he had a fair crop. The following year he begun treatment earlier and had a full crop, although the insect had begun its ravages before he

culio. The trees were so heavily laden that props would not sustain the limbs and they broke over the supports. The plan is very simple, all that is required is to scatter air slaked lime freely over the tree, covering the foliage and fruit.

## Horticultural Notes.

MR. B. HURLBUT, Portland, Mich., says he knows by two years successful experience that a dash of soapsuds is death to currentworms. "Try it," he tells the Fruit Recorder, "in just such strength as will curl them in a second of time." He uses it very strong, and after it has served this good purpose the rains wash it down, and it acts as stimulant to the bushes.

E. P. Roz furnished to the editor of the Country Gentleman some specimens of his new seedling apple, the "Highland Beauty," of which the editor says: "For a small-sized lessert fruit, this apple seems to be well suited from its pretty appearance, though now somewhat faded, and pleasant flavor. Except that one or two of the specimens were slightly shriveled, they were remarkably perfect for so late in the season."

A CONNECTICUT farmer says of the "Perfeet Gem" squash, in the Country Gentleman. "In quality it is fine grained, dry and rich, with a flavor peculiar to itself. We have tried it baked, and found it a good substitute for sweet potatoes. We have also tried it for pies, and found it excellent, but the color of the pies is rather light, the flesh of the squash being nearly white. In form the squash resembles a Russet apple. The surface is slightly corrugated, and of a light cream color. Those I grew were remarkably uniform in shape and size, which is something unusual for a new variety, such as I suppose this to be The size is small: I have just weighed some of them and find the average one pound each. When gathered, they should have a portion of the stems left on the squash, for when broken off close to the squash, decay usually commences there.

GEO. A. COCHRANE, of England, who has for many years been connected with the fruit trade, fully realizing the difficulty of transporting apples in good order from America to England, proposes a remedy. He found that a large portion of the apples shipped to Liverpool came out rotten, although when put on board the steamers they were in sound condition. Some lots he had to sell at two to three shillings a barrel, while for others he got 18 to 20 shillings. Those stored in the forward part of the vessel generally came out better than those in the after part, because the air forward was generally cooler. But, in order to entirely obviate the difficulty, and preserve the fruit in good condition, he proposes to have the apples packed in boxes similar to egg cases, with perforations to allow the foul air to escape, and stowed in the fore part of the vessels, where plenty of cool, fresh air could be circulated. He would treat apples as living fruits by keeping them in an atmosphere not higher than 35 or 40 degrees, with earth in the bottom of the vessel to at tract the foul gas. He experimented with this process, and found it entirely successful.

# Apiarian.

#### Dollar Queens.

"Cheap queens" have been the subject of considerable controversy in the American Bee Journal recently, and the editor, after allow the pros and cons to be argued at some length, closes the matter as follows:

We have long held to the opinion that 'the best is the cheapest" with queens, as with everything that is worth a price, and have always been outspoken in our conemnation of the cheap queen traffic. We have not felt the necessity for condemning the breeders of such "as frauds," and we have not insinuated anything of the kind, because we know there are honorable men who have dropped the business from honest convictions, having been convinced that the whole thing was wrong. Nor do we feel called upon to give their names, and subject them to criticism for having obeyed the dictates of an honest conscience, preferring rather to let time prove them and ourselves correct. There may be, and probably are, unscrupulous men engaged in breeding and selling worthless queens for tested, but this establishes no point except as to their unfair dealing. When convinced that no better queens can be purchased for a remunerative and fair price than can be bought for one dollar, we shall best, and only from the most discriminating and careful breeders. If the majority of the 'dollar" queens are not as good as the majority of the high-priced tested ones,

then they are not so cheap. We think we were not extravagant in our bred and sold by Mr. Henry Alley, during with others engaged, and certainly if, in that length of time, he could not determine the-value of such queens, and the profit derived from the breeding of them, no one is competent to do so.

Our honest convictions rema n, that the the development and permanence of prove a curse to apiculture in America. To the future we leave the question for settlement, with every confidence that time will sustain us in our position, and the beekeepers of the future will repair the errors of the past and present, and recover the vantage lost by a mistaken economy. Meantime, we drop the question for the present, with the injunction to buy and breed only the best.

## Out Door Feeding.

From the Beekeeper's Magazine we take I. L. Scofield's (Chenango Bridge) method of feeding bees in the open air.

He makes a box 3 x 3 ft. square, 21 ft, deep, and hangs two pans, 5 in. deep, 30 in. long, 10 in. wide, down in the top of the box. Cut a door-hole in one side, to put the lamps in under the pans; these are common kerosene oil lamps. Put the feed in the pan, and a float on it, so the bees will not sink it, and get daubed; regulate the lamps so that they will keep the food about 85° to 90° Fahrenheit. Set the box in some sheltered place in the yard; put Hutchinson will give an address on some boards up, to keep the cold winds from it. Every day the bees can fly with safety, have this feeder ready for their use, the lime still earlier, and as the result | the feed quite thin. Sap from the maple mless it is kept in hills it will not do a twice as much lime as they should have, secured complete immunity from the cur- tree, with a little Extra "C" sugar added,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW IT ORNAMENTAL TREES FRU & SHRUBS, ROSES. 1882. Besides the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., in the U.S., we offer many Cholee Novelies. New Abridged Catalogue mailed free to all who apply. Address ELLWANCER & BARRY.

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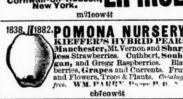
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cease advising our readers to buy only the makes a good feed; there is no danger in

estmate of the number of cheap queens they are in as good condition to get home the 20 years of his experience, as compared and fly to the feeder, and you lose no bees return to the hive, but if it shines out brightly they will come back with a load cheap queen traffic has been a detriment to of water, to thin their honey so they can raise brood. The bees all stay at home the better strain of bees, and will yet until there is pollen on the trees and they can fly with safety. The two pans will feed a yard of from sixty to eighty hives. The pans and float must be kept clean, and the feed not let get sour. This management makes a little summer for the bees just when it is most wanted.

> BEE-KREPERS' CONVENTION. A special meeting of the Western Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Supervisors' rooms, Grand Rapids, Mich. Wednesday and Thursday, April 26th and 27th, 1882. All are invited. Certificates giving reduced fare on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. can be had by addressing the Secretary, Wm. M. S. Dodge, Coopersville, (Ottawa Co.) Mich.

> BEE-KFEPERS' MEETING. -The Eastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting April 11, at 10 o'clock, in Y. M. C. A. hall, No. 57 Farmer street. A large number have signified their intention to be present. Mr. W. Queen raising and dollar queens." Those attending are requested to bring with them anything of general interest, such as questions, implements, etc.

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depots.
W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Ticket Agent.
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent. FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery. At a session of said court, held at Detroit, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine, present Hon. Cornelius J. Reilly, Circuit Judge. Nancy R. Bottum, vs. The Clark & Khinesmith Lumber Company, William Fleming, George D. Bulen and Charlotte A. Warwick. It satisfactorily appearing to this 'ourt that the defendants, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Indiana, and the defendant William Fleming, are non-residents of this State on motion of Griffin & Dickinson, solicitors for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant corporation, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company, and said defendant, William Fleming, appear and answer the bill 'of complaint in this cause within three months from the date of this order.

CIRCELIUS J. REILLY.

CRIFFIN & DICKINSON, Circuit Judge. Solicitors for Complainant.

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makes a good feed; there is no danger in using "C" sugar when the bees are flying every day or two.

The point is here, the bees fly from the hive, and get the feed in the natural way, and when they fill their sacks with feed at a temperature of 85 or to 90 or Fahrenheit, they are in as good condition to get home to the hive as they were to get out of it and fly to the feeder, and you lose no bees as you do by their filling their sacks with cold water at the creek, or some other place, then tremble and shake for some time, and if the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never return to the hive, but if it shines out the content of the sun clouds over they never the content of the sun clouds over they never the content of the sun clouds over they never the content of the sun clouds over they never the content of the sun clouds over they never the content of the sun clouds over the content of the sun clouds of the sun c

JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney. COLD MEDAL AWARDED The Antibor. A new and great medicalwork, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life or Self-Preservation" boundinfinest Frenchmus lin, embossed, fullgilt, 300pp, contains beautiful isted engravings 125 prescriptions, priceonly \$1 25 Sent by mail; illustrated small; lilustrated small; li ody Medical Institute or Dr.W.H. PARKER, No milinch st, Boston.

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Grand Rapids and Muskegon. \*4:05 P. M. \*8:00 A. M DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

Bay City & Saginaw Ex.....\*9.25 a m \*11 25 a m Bay City & Saginaw Ex.......\*5,00 p m \*9,55 p m Mackinaw Express, with 

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent, Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot toot of Third St. Trains run by Chloago time. LAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 F. M. trains arrive and 6:40 f. M. and the 9:30 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

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Bay City & Saginaw Mail... \*11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp \*4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp \*10:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp \*10:30 a m
\*11:55 p m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains. \*Daily except Sundays C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUKEE RAILWAY. October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows;
Frains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Bapids, Grand Haven, and Miwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.,
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.

Prains Arrive— Through Mail, 5:20 p. m. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m Night Express, 10:30 p. m. Holly Express, 6:00 a. m. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit. Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R THE SHORT LINE

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Commencing Monday, Dec. 16th, 1881, trains will leave as follows: Will leave as follows:

SOUTH. EXPRESS.
Lv. Bay City... 5 25 p. m. 7 00 s. m.
Saginaw... 6 30 7 58
Lansing... 9 25 10 25
G'd Rapids. 10 20 5 40
Detroit ... 9 50 7 00
Ann Arbor..11 17 8 40
Ar. Fort Wayne.11 15 4 20p.m. y p. m. 6 00 3 00 y p. m. 9 23 p. m. 9 25 a. m. 11 40 11 56 7 20 a. m. 4 30 p. m. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt General Superintendent.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows Going West Going East

J. B. MULLIKEN W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Supt. Detroit

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD To take effect May 23, 1881.

TO take effect May 20.

TRAINS WESTWRD.

Ev'g Exp.

5.56 P. M.

Ypstianti 7.15 P. M.

Saline. 7.42 "

Bridgewarar 7.58 "

Mancnester 9.47 "

Brooklyn. 9.47 "

North Adams. 9.32 "

Hillsdale 9.52 "

Bankers. 10.00 " 7.00 A.M 8.30 A.M 9.00 \*\* 9.17 9.35 \*\* 10.08 \*\* 11.00 \*. 11.20 \*\* TRAINS KASTWARD. Detroit Exp. 7.10 A. M. Bankers .. 

 Saline
 10.10 "
 4.55 "

 Ypsilanti
 10.40 "
 5.20 "

 Detroit
 11.50 "
 6.30 "

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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1882.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the Michigan Farmer, and parties can pay money to him at our

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been only 42,466 bu, while the shipments were 58,566 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 25 was 12.562.355 bu. against 21,413,000 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 850,569 bu. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 225,839 bu, against 647,678 bu at the same date last year.

The fluctuations in prices the past week have been light, values declining from \$1 311 for No. 1 white on Monday to \$1 28 on Tuesday, then advancing again until at the close on Saturday. No. 1 white was selling at \$1 30.

Yesterday the market opened strong at an advance over Saturday's prices, and kept advancing until neon, when reports from Chicago being unfavorable, a decline of 1 to 11c took place, closing quotations being \$1 301 for No. 1 white and \$1 35 for No. 2 red. The New York market was active and higher, and Liverpool steady and unchanged.

The following table exhibits the daily

to April 3d:	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2.
	extra	white	white	red.
Mar 15	0 00	1 261/4	1 23	1 2916
** 16	0 00	1 2716	0 00	0 00
** 17	0 00	1 2734	1 25	0 00
** 18	0 00	1 29	0 00	0 00
" 20	0 00	1 2016	0 00	0 00
** 21	0 00	1 3:16	0 00	0 00
44 99	0 00	1 32	0 00	0 00
** 98	0 00	1 301/4	0 00	0 00
" 24	0 00	1 3114	1 28	1 33
· 25	0 (0	1 3116	0 00	0 00
** 27	0 00	1 3116	0 00	0 00
" 28	0 00	1 3014	0 00	0 00
" 29	0 00	1 2814	0 00	1 32
" 30	0 00	1 28	0 00	0 00
4 31	0 00	1 2934	1 2716	1 3216
Apr. 1	0 00	1 30	1 2616	1 3214
* 8		1 3014	0 00	1 35

The strength of the market is rather sur prising in view of the prospects of the growing crop, and can only be attributed to the small receipts in the face of higher prices, the shortening up of stocks, and the belief now becoming general 'hat the shortage of last season was really greater than any estimate yet given. The department of agriculture has just issued a statement which shows that the deficiency in last season's crop in seven states as compared with that of 1880, was really 44 per cent, or a total of over 28.-000,000 bushels. This does not include the shortage in either Michigan or Wisconsin, which was at least 20,000,000 bushels more. Dealers are therefore beginning to look for higher prices before the next crop is available, and it is this which is keeping up prices in the face of a rather light demand.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with

those of Monday last:	A	pril 3.	March 27
April			
May			
June		1 291/4	1 81
July		1 221/4	1 263
August		1 09	1 113

The outlook for the growing crop in Great Britain and on the Continent continues very favorable.

The following table will show the price of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:



## CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past wee amounted to 39,675 bu, and the shipment were 3,144 bu. The visible supply in the country on March 25 amounted to 10, 414,982 bu, against 14,295,000 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease the past week of 1.428.004 bu. The amount of this grain held in store here on Saturday last was 26,137 bu, against 10,910 bu. at the same date in 1881. The market keeps very firm, and advanced rates are noted in both spot and futures. No. 2 is selling at 73c per bu., against 71: a week ago. For April delivery sales have been made at 73%c per bu. The continued decrease in stocks from week to week, and the fact that the high prices are not drawing out sufficient to meet current demands, are making very strong market, and indications favor even higher rates. In Chicago on Saturday there was an excited market, and those who had been selling "short" were exceed ingly anxious to get out as easily as possi ble. Cash corn advanced to 691c, and rejected do, to 69c per bu. In futures April sold at 67gc, May at 72c, and June at 71%c. The State Department at Washington furnishes a statement of the crop of wheat and corn in 1880 and 1881, and the relative stocks of each on hand March 20th of each year. It appears from this statement that there is a shortage of 213,000,000 bu. of corn, or 55 per cent. this season as compared with one year ago. This is a far greater shortage than any one had looked for, and has had a strong effect lant. Other grades have been held in mer."

upon the market. In Toledo on Saturday there was a quiet market, with high mixed quoted at 72%c per bu., and No. 2 at 72c April corn was held at 711c and May at

the amount of 24,735 bu, and the shipments were 4,147 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on March 25 was 1,759,102 bu against 3,385,000 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 8,718 bu. against 7,789 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. No. 1 white are in demand at 53c per bushel, No. 2 do at 521c and No. 1 mixed at 511c. Offerings continue light, and the demand is strengthen ing the views of buyers. In Chicago oats are strong and higher, No. 1 mixed being quoted at 46%c per bu. against 45c one week ago. In futures April sold at 462 to 47c, May at 481c, and June at 48c. In New York on Saturday there was an excited market, and prices were pushed up 3 to 5c per bu, on the various grades. Mixed western sold at 60 to 63c per bu,, and white do at 61 to 65c per bu. Dealers look for continued firmness in this grain.

#### HOPS AND BARLEY.

No sales of hops are reported in this market the past week, and prices are entirely nominal. Brewers generally depend upon the New York market for what they need, and our market is therefore governed by that one. In New York the trade is dull, and the situation favors buyers. The Bulletin says:

"The actual business passing is of mode rate proportions and the demand spiritless. In fact, there seems to be very little call except for low grade goods that may be picked up at 20c or thereabouts. A very fair article seems to be secured at 22 to 23c and 24 to 25c are the best bids at present for choice goods. The latter are generally held about 2 to 3c above current bids, however, and holders express confidence in being able to secure their figures ultimate ly, owing to the moderate supply of that class of stock."

Quotations in that market are as fol-

lows:						
N. Y. State,	crop o	f 1881	choice.		24	0
do	do	do	good to	prime	31	@23
do	do		fair to g			@:20
do	crop	of 188	0, good t	o prime	18	@30
do	do	do	low to f	air	10	@15
do					8	@15
Eastern, cro	p of 18	81, fa		ice		@26
Wisconsin	do		do		18	@53
P cific cost	do		do		18	@23

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 13.892 bu, and the shipments were 1.458 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country March 25 was closing prices of wheat from March 15 1,237,282 bu against 2,139,000 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. The amount of barley in store in this city on Saturday last was 2,631 bu, against 9,417 bu at the same date last year. There is no change to note in the position of this grain, the light demand being sufficient to keep the market very steady. The least activity in the inquiry would result in an upward movement at all points. Prices range from \$2 10 to \$2 15 for good to choice samples of State. In Chicago the light receipts have caused an advance in prices, and No. 2 cash is now quoted there at \$1 05 per bu against \$1 a week ago. No. 3 sells at 82 to 83c per bu., and No. 4 at 67c. At these prices there was quite a brisk demand. In New York there has also been an advance, and No. 1 Canada sold there on Saturday at \$1 22 per bu. against \$1 16 to \$1 17 one week previous. The outlook is favorable for a strong market for this grain.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

past week were only 5,113 lbs, while the shipments were 10,750 lbs. With continued light receipts of good butter, prices have again been advanced, and choice stock readily commands 32 to 33c per lb. The higher prices have stimulated the inquiry for the lower and medium grades, and the occumulations of this are being worked off at rates ranging from 12 to 20c per lb. It is safe to say, however, that butter of this description never owed much to the cow, and there is more tallow and lard in its composition than anything else. In Chicago the market is reported firm and high The British and continental markets are | er for choice, but dull for the lower grades reported steady, and Liverpool is firmer. Fancy creamery is quoted at 41 to 43c, fair to choice do, 35 to 38c, choice dairy at 3 to 38c, fair to good do 25 to 30c, and comnon grades at 20 to 26c. In New York thers has been an improvement in the demand for good to choice lines of late made butter, but rates have not been advanced, fancy State creamery being quoted at 45c, choice do at 42 to 43c, and fair to good at 198. 9 d. 32 to 41c. The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday, in its review of the market says:

"The features of the market have no changed, choice goods of all kinds continu-ing scarce and holders retaining the advantage. Butter has improved somewhat in price, with all the fresh goods sold upon arrival and old stock securing a better out et, but the tendency has been to full bids, as receivers think it wise to keep everything in motion at this season of the year, and not force matters too severely.'

Quotations for Western in that market

1	Crocations for court in the	•	COR CAR VE
1	have been advanced, and closed as	s fe	ollow
1	Western imitation creamery	37	2048
ı	Western dairy, choice	37	@40
ı	Western dairy, good to prime	30	@35
ł	Western dairy, ordinary to fair		
1	Western factory, choice current makes	36	@38
1	Western factory, fair to good	30	@35
	Western factory, ordinary	12	@ 20
Į	Roil butter, fine	30	@8!
1	II-II bearing and bearing	00	f-r -10

Roll butter, ordinary ..... The receipts of cheese in this market the ast week have been 2,287 lbs, with no shipments. Our market maintains a very even line of values, and quotations show no change since our last report, 14 to 15c being paid for the choice State brands, while those of a lower quality sell at 121 to 13c per lb. The demand is wholly local, but seems equal to the light receipts. In Chicago the market is firm, and best grades have been advanced. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream, 13 to to 14c; part skim cheddars, choice, 91 to 101c; part skim flat choice, 9 to 91c; common to good do, 6 to 7c per lb. In New York the quotations are as follows: Fancy State factory 131 to 131c, choice State factory 12% to 13c, prime 11 to 11%c, and fair to good, 9½ to 10½c; prime Ohio flats, 10 to 11c, and best do 12 to 12 c. The N. Y.

Bulletin of Saturday says: "Cheese of choice and fancy quality has made an advance on the sharper demand from home buyers, and holders of the few remaining lots are correspondingly jubi-

sympathy, but scarcely moved in propor-tion, and shippers still seem to lack an in-centive to handle the bulk of the supply in the volume holders desired. In brief, the outlook for choice dairy products is very fair, but goods in any way 'off' occupy a doubtful position. Oats were received here the past week to

The Liverpool market is quoted higher and firmer, at 623. 6d. for choice American, as compared with 61s. 6d. a week ago.

#### THE PORK TRADE.

The Cincinnati Price Current has published its thirty-third annual report of pork packing for the winter season of 1881-82. and from it we take the following interestng items.

The winter season of 1881-82 opened with hogs selling in principal markets at about \$6 25 to 6 60 for good qualities, or fully \$1 75 per hundred gross higher than at same date preceding year—an advance of about 37 per cent. There was a general belief in a large shortage in the winter sup-bly. The comparisons in the foreign export of the | roduct have steadily been unavorable, yet values were maintained at prices generally about 30 per cent above the previous winter. In the latter part of January and early part of February prices of product reached a point which enables those packers who realized on their stocks to make a fair profit. Since then there has been considerable reduction in values accompanied with variable markets, and low the feeling is one of much uncertainty, though the general feeling as to the outloo is one of confidence on the part of the holding interest. The western packing during the winter falls below that of 1880-81 to the extent of 1,171,696 hogs, the total being 5,747,760—the average weight showing an increase of 3 06 pounds gross, or 2 45 pound net, per hog, and the yield of lard 79 100 lb per hog, the general comparison being a decrease of 16 98 per cent in number, and 15 05 per cent in number. per, and 15.95 per cent in pounds. The production of barreled pork has shown a large increase over last year, but is not equal to that of 1879-80, 1877-78, or 1876 77, and is but slightly below the average of six seasons previous to 1880-81. The inwinter's manufacture is 155. 362 barrels of all kinds of pork, representing 29,588,780 pounds of meat, chiefly ides. The average cost of hogs for the winter packing is \$7 58 net, or \$6 06 per gross, the highest since 1875 76. se compared with 1880-81 is \$1 78 net, or \$1 45 gross, per 100 pounds nearly 31 The number of logs packed

pared with the preceding year.

The packing in the various Western States during the winter seas n, November

•	1881 82	1880-8
Ohio	956.818	1,156,48
Indiana	449,341	692,34
Illinois	2,714.678	2,277,61
Iowa	627,281	648,31
Missouri	946,282	1,084 09
Michigan	85.2 3	92,81
Kentucky	166.797	252,01
Kansas	8,734	42,21
Nebraska	100,151	102,19
Minnesota	32,500	36,40
Wisconsin	330,049	424 35
Tennessee	23,988	39,86

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT .- A short time ago the Chicago Tribune printed the following:

"It is understood that the investigation of the charges relative to the mixing of Hungarian with clover seed has satisfacproven that such adulterations have torily been sold on the market here, and have been purchased and sent south, where the imposition has been discovered, the parties to whom it was sent refusing to pay for or receive it. So far this doctored article has been traced to but one source, and, as has been stated in these columns heretofore, that source is intimately connected There is said to be a good deal of this amalgamated stuff scattered among the stocks of seed dealers here. How the offender or offenders will with is not yet known, but it is certain that such a preach of commercial equity, if satisfactorily pro en, should be visited with the extremest penalties.'

To the above the Cincinnati Price Cur-

"Cincinnati has one or two bad men in it—perhaps more--and these have had their peculiar qualifications developed by too much knowledge of Chicago. the city is lacking in men with cheek lough to do what the Chicago press is loing—endeavoring to cover up the nearious work of its own citizens by bold assumptions that the source of mischief is

It looks as if outsiders would do well to ave an eye on both cities. But now that they have commenced "giving each other way" it is likely the swindle will be topped.

JUDGE GARDNER of Chicago, has decided n a case tried before him recently, that ertificates for membership in the Board of Trade are property, and liable to seizure inder execution. The decision has creat ed quite a flurry among members of the Chicago Board, as a number of them have since been made defendants in suits brought against them based on this decision. Judge Blodgett, of the U.S. District Court of Chicago, some time ago rendered a decision precisely the opposite of this one, and now the lawyers will have a good time finding out, at the expense of their clients, which decision is correct, Great is the law and the lawyers are its prophets. A certificate of membership in the Chicago Board is valued at \$4,000.

MESSRS. TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & Co., one of our most reliable dry goods firms. make a new announcement to the readers of the FARMER in this issue. This is a house which every one can visit with both satisfaction and profit. Their stock is always complete and of the newest styles, and it is strictly one price. It is also one of the handsomest dry goods stores in the Nest, venience,) between here and the large well arranged and lighted. You will find this firm prompt and reliable in every re-

W. H. Vanderbilt, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., at the Glenham hotel. New York. It is believed that the rash act was induced by mental derangement brought on by years of suffering from epileptic fits. No other reason could be given, as his financial affairs were said to be in a most prosperous condition.

Mr. Howells, of the Ashtabula Sentinel, writes from Buffalo to his paper: "I walked around one of the large glucose or corn-sugar factories, and the smell I got of it dispelled my desire for a closer inspection. It is an immense building, seven stories high, and two or three hundred feet square, and every inch of it stinks. It must be too awfully awful in the sum-

EUROPEAN BREEZES, by Margery Deane. (Marie J. Pitman. Lee & Shepherd, Boston. Thorn-dike Nourse, Detroit. This, as its name indicates, is a light

breezy "account of European exper ences, written in a familiar style, illustratting personal habits and peculiarities of the people, narrating incidents of travel, and though going over the usual route of the "American tourist abroad," saying something bright and readable of each five young bulls coming one year old this oted city or famous river.

PEABODY'S HANDBOOK OF CONVERSATION, MIS-TAKES IN SPEAKING AND WRITING CORRECTED-BY A. P Peabody, of Harvard University, Lee & Shepherd, Boston. Thornd ke Nourse, De-

This little manual contains the author' ddress to young ladies, Francis Trench' ecture on conversation, and a resume of the most frequent errors in speaking or writing the "King's English." It will be found useful to those who have acquired careless habits of pronunciation, or whose grammatical knowledge is not grounded on sure foundations.

INTELLIGENCE was received at Washington on the 3rd inst., of the death of Gen Stephen A. Hurlbut, United States Minister to Peru, at Lima, on the 27th ult., of heart disease.

THE locating committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society have decided to hold the next State Fair at Jackson, and the time is September 18th to 23nd inclu-

#### A Visit to Fostoria. GRAND BLANC, Mich., March 26th, 1882.

DEAR SIR-Having just returned from

Fostoria, where we paid a long promised

visit to our old friend Mr. Thomas Foster

we thought a description of what was seen

might be of interest to the readers of the

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

FARMER. At Flint we fell in with Mr. the year ending March 1, 1882, was 10,551,490, a decrease of 1,651,905 as com-

Robert Cockburn, foreman for Mr. Foster for twelve years, and who superintended the grading and putting down the ties for the extension of the railroad from Otter Lake to Fostoria, a distance of seven miles, Mr. Foster having the contract, and from him gained a good deal of information in regard to the lumbering operations in this vicinity, Mr. Cockburn being on his way to look after the business at Fostoria. The main camp, is about ten miles away, but the supplies are furnished from the farm. and what was the original camp at this place. On getting off the train we were surprised to find what at first sight appeared to be a first-class hotel, built on the same plan of the large hotels at Petoskey, but found it to be Mr. Foster's residence and old lumber camp. We found Mr. Foster in rather low spirits, Mrs. Foster having returned to their home in Fiint the day before with an attack of fever, from which I have since learned she has nearly recovered. Mr. Smith and wife, who have charge here, are very efficient, business going on the same whether Mr. Foster's people are here or not. Mr. Foster has private rooms, nicely furnished, and set apart for their convenience, and entertainment of guests. There were about twenty men in from camp, and if the residence looked like a hotel on the outside it certainly looked more so on the inside-including farm help made about twenty-five

is 40x80, with basement under the

whole; posts above the basement 24

feet; basement walls 8 feet high,

and built of stone, this barn runs north

and south. Cornering it and running east

ment, a portion of which is used for root

cellar and granery above, the balance for

shed and water tanks. Running north

again is a shed, 24 x 100 feet, with smaller

gravelly, is most always dry; the water is

supplied from a spring on an elevation

about thirty rods above, the same spring

adjoining the depot, about ten rods from

the parns. This is one of the greatest

grades; these are bred to Hereford bulls

and the produce shipped west, the half

blood bulls bringing about \$80 per nead,

ing shipment to Montana, where they

have been sold; also about 20 head of older

ones coming two or three years; there are

also several head of fat steers, and some of

the finest oxen to be found; one pair of

three years old, are being fed for the Chi-

cago show next fall. A one half blood De-

von, that looks like Barnum's elephant, is

six feet high, and weighs 2300 lbs., three

years old this month. This steer was pur-

chased in Lapeer county when a calf, and is

kept by Mr. Foster as a curiosity; 150 head

of cattle are kept here, and about 50 horses,

farm near Flint. The buildings are situ-

ated here nearly in the center, as we un-

as he is about through lumbering in this

stock farm, and we think, can be got at a

bargain. Mr. Foster is building some fine

little houses to rent, at a cost of from \$700

to \$1000 each; as he owns most, if not all,

of the town, the whole will go with the

other man, nnless it be Mr. Foster. He

came here from Goodrich, Genesee County,

about 20 years ago, where he had been en -

gaged for years in mercantile pursuits. al-

so owning the flouring mill and running a

farm adjoining besides. He has hereabout

600 acres of choice beech and maple land.

with the exception of a few acres of cedar

swamp, which is likely to prove as valua

farm.

and west is another, 30 x 80 with base-

Dr. A. S. Knapp, of South Lyon, died ther regular boarders, whom Mr. Foster as-During last week 3,817 cars crossed the St. sured us were not very profitable, but Clair River at the Grand Trunk crossing. could not spare them, as he had hopes of The Believue Gazette has been sold to G. S. Perry, by its present proprietor, E. S. Hossnow, and if so would put the full force to hauling logs. The barns are in rather close The Masonic Temple at Adrian, which proximity to the house, but not so much so as to be objectionable. The main barn \$80,000, was recently sold to a stockholder fo \$20,050.

In the township of Kalamazoo \$320 of the

The Pontiac Knitting Works have been offered a bonus of \$10,000 to remove to some other town.

At Grand Rapids on the 29th ult., the house of W. Walker was consumed, involving a loss of about \$1,200.

G. W Buddington, of Fentonville, died on the 29th. He was one of the directors of i Bay City bank.

sheds adjoining, making almost an entire Dr. Snaulding, a resident of Adrian for the alf century, died there on the 27th ult. enclosure, and one of the finest yards that aged 77 years. can be found. The soil, being somewhat Hon, J. D. McCutcheon, of Charlotte, ha

received the appointment of secretary of the territory of Montana. The name of the postoffice heretofore called Bass Lake, Washtenaw County, has been supplying the cheese factory near by, and

changed to Birkett. Two convictions under the new Sunday iquor law are reported at Flint, both being profits of the farm; 40 dairy cows are kept fined and sent to jail. and they are of Shorthorn blood, high

E. Clifford has been convicted of stealing the body of Mrs. Anna Hall, of Davisburg, in the famous Hall murder case. It was decided last week to hold the nex

effect having been signed. at one year o'd. Forty of these are await-Valentine Kohler, the murderer of John Johnson, of Meros'a County, has been steened to State Prison for life.

Saginaw Herald: L. A. Clark, for 15 years cashier of the First National Bank, is about to resign on account of his health. grade Herefords weighing 3300 lbs, coming

The second annual shearing festival of the Macomb County Sheep Breeders' Association to be held at Romeo on the 2d of May. The manufactory of spring-tooth harrow

at Albien was damaged on the 26th by fire, probably \$25,000 in amount. Fully insured Elias Harmon, of Lawton, an old resident prayer meeting on the 30th. He was 70 years

The new union school building at Portland was formerly opened by the board on the 29th off and on, (changes being made to suit conult. It cost \$12,000, and is eminently satisfa-A town called Ypsilanti (in honor of Ypsi-

lanti, Mich...) has been founded on the Jame River in Dakota, about 12 miles from James derstood, of the farm, which contains 640 acres. Mr. Foster offers to sell the whole. Good timothy hay sells for \$10 per ton in vicinity. It is certainly a very desirable Van Buren County, while in some other parts of the lower Peninsula this winter it has sold

The Livingston County Horse Association has decided to hold its annual races on the 24th, 25th and 26th of May; \$1,500 in prize

Saginawian: The store of Wm. Roeser postmaster at Freeland, was visited by burg-lars on the 25th, and \$70 in money and \$250 in We next called on the Hon. Enos Goodrich, who has perhaps, done more for the Ann Arbor Register: Asron Childs, one of the oldest residents of Washtenaw County, and brother of J. Webster Childs, of Augusts, farming interests in this vicinity than any

Battle Creek Tribune: A new house owned by G. C. Rogers was destroyed by an incen-diary fire on the 26th. It was just completed

and was unoccupied. Fred Slocum of the Holly Advertiser, wa ssaulted by two drunken individual on the stings., because of his comments upon their 1st inst., b

onduct, made in his paper. swamp, which is likely to prove as valua-ble as any, for the posts are getting in great mud on the 29th. It lasted but a few mo-

demand for fencing. Mr. Goodrich has ments, but the Independent avers it to have been a genuine phenomenor

mapped out a stock farm that is equal to

that of Mr. Foster, both being equally

the herd he has a fine, three year old bull

Duke of Spring Lake, No. 38586, got by

Earl of Springwood, No. 29487. He has

in rather low flesh but are thrifty and can

be bought at a bargain, as in that section

where they appreciate improved stock.

We saw here 80 head of fine wool sheep

that have not been fed hav but five or

six times this winter, and no grain what-

have had a large range and are

last year, and thought they would reach

7 pounds this he has practiced letting them

run out open winters, some of his land be-

ing new and having large ranges of fall

feed. They have done equally as well as

when housed and fed, they have of course

protection of belts of timber which cannot

be had in some parts of the State. E. H.

Goodrich, his son, has a farm on the oppo

site side of the street, of 200 acres, all

choice land; he has been here about seven

years and has certainly a very desirable

location. He is also breeding Shorthorns

and has about 30 head of high grade and

full bloods; he has a choice lot of grade

sheep, about 100 that shear 7½ pounds per

head average washed wool, also a flock of

30 thoroughbreds, a portion of them pur-

chased of Hon. Wm. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.

which are good ones; the balance are pure

Atwoods from the flock of John Good, of

Richfield. Mr. Good's flock originated from

a purchase some years ago of six ewes of

Edwin Hammond, and have been bred

pure within the flock since. Mr. Good-

rich has a ram lamb that promises to be a

valuable sire if he keeps on growing as he

now is, he was purchased of O. C. Beal,

Grand Blanc, sired by Tom Thumb, and

from one of the choice of Mr. Beal's ewes

chased of Mr. Ball, is looking rather thin,

but is raising him some choice stock. The

Goodrichs' have a very desirable location

and we can see no reason why the stock

business in this vicinity should not prove

very profitable. We enjoyed our trip very

much and thought we were well paid for

the small expense incurred, and believe it

pays stockmen to visit each other often

and compare notes, as the knowledge

gained is very instructive and encouraging

Any parties wishing to purchase choice

vellow cedar posts for fencing, Mr. Good-

rich can furnish good ones at \$5 to \$5 50

per hundred on board cars, 700 making a

car load, cost of car to Flint \$12. He can

also furnish longer posts for barn yard

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

A musical institute was held at Millington

fence at small additional cost.

The Shorthorn cow Julia Bedford, pur-

A new furniture manufacturing company well watered with springs and spring bas been organized at East Saginaw with brooks. He is three-fourths of a mile from le Jake Manufacturing Company.

the depot, and joins Mr. Foster on the west. He has about 40 head of high grade and full blood Shorthorns; at the head of earth in her kitchen

Grand Rapids Democrat: Ida Smith, years old, took a dose of poisou because she was scolded for taking some lard from the house of her parents to that of a neighbor.

A party of ten left Brighton on the 29th ult., with two cars of agricultural implements, them, to make choice animals; they are ing not less than \$15,000 in goods and money

The jury in the murder case at Roscommor not many of them have reached the point which Robert Titus was on trial for killing to be the was a not many of them have reached the point where they appreciate improved atock. quittal.

At Marine City, on the night of the 31st ult., the safes of L. Souer and John Mans were broken open and robbed. About \$775 in money and jewelry was captured by the ever, and not housed at all. They

have had a large range and are looking fine and plump. Mr. Goodrich told us that he sheared 7½ pound per head, last year, and thought they would reach fall as he had planned itshould, but crushed Saginaw Courier: Through the generosity of her late bu-band's friends, who subscribed

the sum of \$2,650, the house of the widow of J. F. Driggs has been relieved of a mortgage which encumbered it. Allegan Journal: A carload of Scotch po-

tatoes has been received at this place, and many farmers will plant them because of the supposed deterioration of our own varieties as to hardiness and productiveness. One hundred and seventy embryo lawyer

were shoved out into the world from the sheltering arms of their alma mater at Ann Arbor last week, and 32 dentists, four of whom were ladies, were also graduated. Evart and Cadillac each sent delegates t

Detroit and Toledo las; week to consult rail-road officials as to the feasibility of getting either the Detroit, Lansing & Northern ex-tension or the Toledo & Northwestern roads. The Alice Oates Opera Company went to pieces at Bay City last week, and Alice and most of the company left for Detroit with the baggage, leaving the remainder of the company behind, and also owing them about \$3,000.

About 200 teachers were in attendance at the institute at Marshall last week, and 125 were examined for certificates of ability to teach At Newaygo a County Institute was At Newaygo a County Institute was held at the same time, with an attendance of 90 teachers.

The administrator of the estate of Baptiste Petelle, who was killed at the explosion in Wood & Reynolds' mill at Carrollton, Saginaw County, about two years ago sued the proprietors for \$10,000 damages. The jury last week gave a verdict for \$500. Plainwell Independent: Levi Arnold and

Aug. Lilly, of Allegan, arrived Tuesday with a carload of Jersey cattle, 17 head of thoroughbreds, and all registered but three, that they have just bougut near Boston, Mass. Mr. Arnold owns two-thirds of the lot. Milford has a half dozen cases of small pox, the disease having been spread by a man who had it and was not a ware of the nature of his liness. It is feared other cases may follow, and proper sanitary precautions have been taken by the physicians and the

village council. A new town has been platted by Surveyor Martin, of Evart in Lake County, to be known as Wingleton. The lots are 66x132 feet, streets 60 feet wide, and an alley 10 feet wide running through each block. Wingleton is

running through each block. Wingleton is three miles west of Baldwin, and is located on the banks of a beautiful lake. Herman B. Hartenbury was gored to death by a bull on the stock farm of Richardson & Sou, near Tuscola, on Tuesday. The animal (which was the Holstein bull "Roscoe") got loose in his stall and attacked the man, who defended himself as best he could but was

finally cornered and gored and trampled to

On the 28th burglars entered the store of G. K. Forler, of Niles, opened the safe, which had been carelessly left unlocked, and look \$130 belonging to Mr. Forler, and \$70 belonging to the tierman Lutheran Church, he being its treasurer. They missed over \$300 locked the advance in the safe the law to the drawer. is a drawer in the safe, the key to the drawer being in the drawer containing the money taken.

General News.

The Mississippi levees have cost \$100,000,-Nearly 1,000 emigrants pass through St.

kikhart, Ind., decided by a majority of 325, not to build water-works.

The society of the army of the Tennessee will unite at St. Louis, May 10. The city and federal officers at San Fran-

cisco are said to be detected in a scandal optum smuggling conspiracy. Michael Lee, of Napanee, Ont., murdered Maggie Howie, aged 17, because she would

not marry him. A destructive fire at Hinsboro, Ill. on the 20th, consumed about \$20,000 worth of property; insured for but half its value.

A woman of Pine Bluffs, Ark., after a difficulty with her husband, murdered children and then drowned herself. A tornado which passed over Lee County, Alabama, last week, destroyed everything in

ts track, and three lives were lost. By the fall of an eleva or in a bui ding at N. Y. on the 27th, John McNally and Wm. McClure were instantly killed.

In the House, on the 1-t inst. a bill was re-ported appropriating \$150,000 for work on the Wa-hington monument the next fiscal year. The United States manufactured last year

There are 59 lawyers in the Senate and 195 in the House, giving them a clear majority over all other trades and professions in both The Senate has passed a bill granting to the widows of President Polk, Tyler and Garfield, a pen-ion of \$5,000 per year, dating from Sept.

The commissioner of pensions says it will take \$93,582,112 to pay pensions of the survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars prior to 1846.

The papers state that unless measures are predily taken to stop the encroachments nade by the lake, Toronto will soon be without a harbor.

There is general uneasiness exhibited among New York workingmen, who evince a disposi ion to crowd the price of their labor to the in the ledger of nations England shows the

argest capi al, the United States the large-income, France the largest debt, and Italy the argest taxes. The failure of the appropriation for print ng revenue stamps has caused the furloughing of 500 treasury clerks at Washington nostly women.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has de cided to sell the Sprague property at auction May 4th, the first payment of 25 per cent to be made May 13th. The legislative inquiry into the management of the Sing Sing, N. Y., prison is developing corruption, bribery and cruelty of

startling character. Oxford won the great University race from Cambridge. Saturday afternoon, by six boat lengths. The time of the winning crew was

Papers of the 1st inst. say Louisiana floods are still on the rise. The reports of distress in that part of the country show no marked change in a favorable direction.

20 minutes 12 seconds.

The Hudson river steamer, Thomas Cornell struck on the Daneskammer rock one night last week, and will be a total loss, estimated at \$220.000. No lives were lost.

Mrs. Gen. Fremont petitions the United States Senate for the restitution of 12 acres of land in San Francisco which she claims as her property. It is valued at \$1,000,000.

The imported Swedes at work at the Home stead inon mill. Pa., refuse to be vaccinated because they "don't want to take home with them the brand of American citizenship."

Wesley Mozy, of Glenwood, Ind., attempted to dry 50 pounds of dynamite cartridges before a fire last week when the whole ex-ploded, blowing Mozy and the buildings to

Indian Commissioner Price has made up his mind to have no more Indian pow-wows at Washington. The Indians never know what they want, and their journeyings to and fro are a waste of time and money.

The steamer Golden City took fire near Memphis, Tenn., from the overturning of a lamp into a quantity of jute on board, and burned to the water's edge. Thirtylives were lost, and the animals belonging to Stowe's

President White, of Cornell University, reuses to sign the petition for the release of ergeant Mason, and says there is no civilized ountry in which murders are

with so much impunity, as in the United The Cincinnati brewers' association has organized a movement to defeat, if possible, the operation of the new liquor law taxing saoons \$300 each, and to visit their displeasure ipon republican candidates at coming elec-

A large reduction is to be made in the working force at the Rogers' locomotive works, Paterson, N. J., owing to the low state of the railroad stock market. It is said that orders for 150 locomotives have been counter

An Iowa man brought suit against the An flows man brought suit against the American Telegraph Company for neglect in sending a message relative to wheat options in Chicago, but Judge Love decides that option deals being probibited by law the plaintiff cannot recover damages.

Secretary Kirkwood decides that the Atlan tic and Pacific railroad company have not for-feited their right of way through Indian territory, but it would be well for the company to effect an arrangement with the Indian tribes so as to avoid their opposition.

The floods in Mississippi and Arkansa have greatly subsided, but the situation in Louisiana is but little changed. It is hoped that within the next 10 days the wavers will have passed away sufficiently to allow the people to resume their ordinary avocations.

A natural curiosity has just been discovered in Dunklin County, Ky., where the county treasurer has turned over \$500 more than his accounts call for. He says the money is not his and must belong to the county. The illustrated papers should have his portrait at Five thousand operators at Lawrence

lass., are locked out because of their refusal to accept a reduction of wages to 68 centsper lay. They had been getting 90 cents. The light between the 5,000 employes and two and half millions of capital promises to be a suffer one. An unknown man crazy with drink, shot A C. Wigate, of Lexington. Ky., on the pas-senger train between Sparksville and Medora, and, and then jumped from the train, which

He was uninjured, but went to a small stream near by and drowned himself. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch publishes an account of the wheat crop from over 150 dif-ferent points in Kansas, Missouri, Illiuois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, all of which are quite favorable and represent the wheat in an advanced state and the prospects for a good

was running at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

crop very fine. A prominent clothing firm of Chicago has effected a contract with Sergeant Mason, whereby the latter binds himself to act for the firm as clerk for one year at a salary of \$1,500, the services to begin as soon as Mason -had be released from the Albauy prison, whether that be at the expiration of histerm

or earlier. The Andre monument at Tappan, across the the river from Tarrytown, N. Y., erected by Cyrus W. Field on the spot where Major Andre, the British spy, was hung by order of George Washington, and having engraved upon one of its sides an inscription by the late Dean Stanley, was partially destroyed by dynamite, on the night of March 30th.

At Pueblo, Col., on the 1st inst., a band of At rucoio, oil, on the 1st inst., a cand of sixteen masked men entered the jail and took two cattle thieves, W. T. Phænus and J. W. McGrew to the nearest tree, where they hanged them. I've lynchers then rode ten miles on to Reynolds where they captured Berry Chastine, his brother and Frank Ows by, cattle thieves, and hung them also

The house committee on railways and eanals has sirected a favorable report on the bil declaring the jurisdiction of the United States over all ship canals, locks, dams and harbors of refuge that are now or may here-after be built, operated or kept in repair by the United States for the improvement of navigation, so far as necessary to control passage turough and regulate the use of

## Foreign.

A world's fair is to begin at Amsterdam in May, 1883, and continue five months.

The Czar has commuted the sentence of 19 of the 20 nihilists condemned to death to imrisonment for life. While attempting to reach a ship wrecked rew at Havre last week, a life boat capsized

Gen. Skobeloff has been nominated to the commission for the reorganization of Turk-istan. The appointment is considered hon-

and the entire party of 19 persons was

Over 500 exhibitors have registered for the Crystal Palace electrical exhibition soon to be held in London. The display of electrical amps promises to be the largest ever made. The German admiralty has suddenly ordered the masters of the Bremen shipyard to complete six torpedo boats within four months. It is intended to station them in the

By a peculiar twist in the French law, Madame Nilsson's fortune, which was de-posited in the bank in her late husband's ame, now goes to his relatives, leaving her Russia and Turkey have so far forgotten the Crimea, that the former has asked and

the latter granted permission to a transport with convicts and troops for Siberia to pass brough the Bosphorus. The new census of France shows a marked decrease in the population of the agricul-tural districts and an increase in that of the towns and cities. The increase in the whole country since 1876 has been only 389,670.

The new governor of Exypt has ordered the demolition of the railway works and build-ings at Alexandria, belonging to the road be-tween that city and Ramieb, because they in-terfere with fortifications, and the company has appealed to the British consul for pro

The residence of the agent of Lord Clonbrock, at Cloubrock, county Galway, was wrecked last week by dynamite. Cloubrock is deputy lord lieutenant of the county and opposed to Gudstone. The same night a metal shell wrecked the house of Mr. Lucas, wealthy farmer in Dunmany.

The German government is opposing, on the ground of the unhealthy character of the climate, the scheme of the officials who propose engaging a large number of German workmen in the construction of the Panama canal, and have notified German we lesist from offering their services.

Another political crisis appears to be threatening in Madrid. Sagasta's position is much weakened by a growing unpopularity of several of his colleagues and the heterogeneous character of his cabinet. The hostic feeling is very strong in the provinces, especially against the ministers of fluance, of the interior, and of justice. A demonstration has occurred throughout the province of Cataluna against the French treaty, and industrial regulations. Manufacturers have dustrial regulations. Manufacturers have commenced a general lockout which affects everal hundred thousand workmen.

Somewhat unusual was the result of seven years of litigation over a dead man's estate in Aurora, Iil. If the property had been sold when the suits began there would scarcely have been enough to pay the debts and the costs, but now the ris in the value of the farm properties will give some \$12,000 to the legal heirs after

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Because it adds to Personal Beauty by restoring color and luster to gray or faded hair, and is beneficial to the scalp, is why Parker's Hair

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Owing to the pressure of other business l have decided to sell my entire herd, with the exception of two or three animals. Every animal offered will be -oid without reserve, and the sale will positively take place on day

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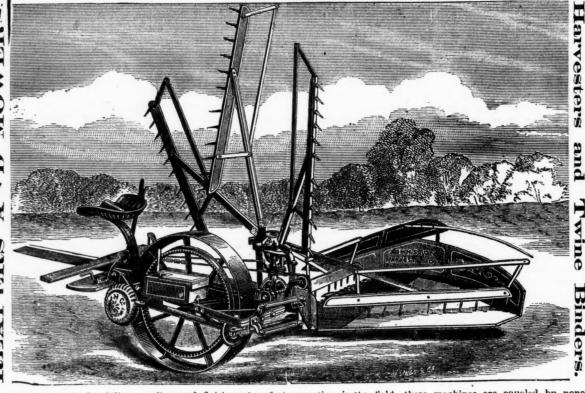
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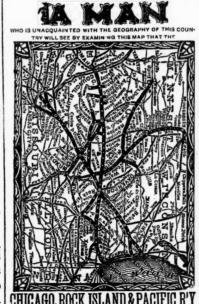
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SAM'L. JOHNSTON,

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The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliam Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Have won 96 premiums in last two years, including 18 Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine Boar U. S. of Riverside and his brother Black U. S both sired by U. S. No. 1,195, also Arnold's Sambo osired by Sambo No. 1,137. I reduced my herd it the fall and winter of 1880, keeping only my choices beeders and have also added to my herd six of the choicest bred sows I could procure of different noted families, in pig by noted boars, including Butler, No. 979, thus enabling me to supply my old customers with stock not akin to that sold them it the past. All stock ecorded in the Onio P. Chim Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if desired. Pigs in pairs and trice not of kin. Specia Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class Ask for what you want All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-13

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W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Mich. breeder of Shorthorns. Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All corre-pondence will receive prompt attention. jai7-3m. Some gave us a life of three or four months. Others seemed to think we would do a moderate business. But no one predicted for us the **Brilliant Success** W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shortherns, Principal families, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine.

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E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Registered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Red pigs and Plymouta Rock Chickens. P O Bedford, Calhoun county, Mich. is superior to any other in Detroit. Better than all these, our prices are so low

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Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, tog-ther with recent selections from some of
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I have for sale at reasonable prices a choice lot of Merino Rams, one year old. Bred from registere stock. Anyone wishing to purchase is invited to compare sheep and prices before purchaseing anywhere else.

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Poetry.

THE DAY IS DONE. The day is done, and the darkness Falls from the wings of night, As a feather is wafted down ward From an eagle in its flight.

I see the lights of the village Gleam through the rain and the mist, And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me. That my heart cannot resist-

A feeling of sadness and longing That is not akin to pain, But resembles sorrow of As the mist resembles the rain.

Come read to me some poem, Some simple and heartfelt lay, That shall soothe this restless feeling, And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime. Whose distant footsteps echo Through the corridors of Time;

For like strains of martial music, Their mighty thoughts suggest Life's endless toil and endeavor; And to-night I long for rest. Read from some humble poet,

Whose songs gush from his heart As showers from the clouds of summer, Or tears from the eyelids start; Who through long days of labor,

Of wonderful melodies. Such songs have power to quiet The restless pulse of care, And come like the benediction That follows after prayer.

And nights devoid of ease,

Still heard in his soul the music

Then read from the treasured volum The poem of thy choice, And lend to the rhyme of the poet, The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day Shall fold their tents like the Arabs, And as silently steal away.

—H. W. Longfellow

BEGINNING AGAIN.

When sometimes our feet grow wearv. On the rugged hills of life, The paths stretched long and dreary With trial and labor rife, We pause on the toilsome journey, Glance backward in valley and glen,

To return and begin again. For behind is the dew of the morning, In all its freshness and light:

And before are the doubts and shadows And the chill and gloom of the night. We remember the sunny places We passed so carelessly then, And ask with a passionate longing, To return and begin again.

Ah, vain indeed is the asking, Life's duties press all of us on; And who dare shrink from labor, Or sigh for sunshine that's gone And, it may be, not far on before us Wait fairer places than they; Life's paths may yet lead by still waters, Though we may not begin to-day For evermore upward and onward

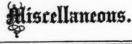
Lie our paths on the hil's of life: And soon with a radiant dawning Transfigure the toil and strife. And our Father's hand will lead us, Tenderly upward then; In the joy and peace of a fairer world He'll let us begin again.

OUR BLUE BLOOD.

Two centuries and a half ago Off trudged to work with shouldered hoe A woman, barefoot, browned and rough, With pluck of Puritanic stuff. Six Insty children tagged behind All hatless, shoeless, unconfined. And happy as the birds that flew About them. Naught of books they knew, Save one they read at twilight hour,

A pretty lady thin and white. In a hammoch swinging light, Languishes, and in the shade Devours rhyme and lemonade While bending near, her lever sighs, And gently fans away the flies, She murmurs " Tis so nice that we Are neither of low family, But of old Puritanic stock That landed upon Plymouth Rock,'

-Harrard Lampoon



## MY CONFESSION.

It was doubtless a terrible calamity. tried to reason with my husband, and persuade him that, after all, it was what might have been expected. I reminded him that ever since the insurance company had failed, and thrown him out of employment, he had been tramp-

"That's the word," he interrupted. fiercely. "You needn't say any more. That covers everything. Tramp! That's what I have come to at last. A tramp. left, and something had to be done. It Look at that boot! Mended? Never. Look at it. I say-look at it!" I had been looking at it ever since he put

it on the fender. It was terribly broken, to be sure. It was like the one-hoss shay, and had given out all over at once.

So had Charley. All his patience, perse nately a young man came out. I slipped verance, and persistency had oozed out at that awful hole. "A man can stand anyand went whistling his way down the thing but that, Kate," he said, mournstreet. I crept by the parlor door, where fully. "His overcoat can become weathersome people stood in groups, talking and beaten to all the colors of the rainbow; the laughing quite unconcernedly in the awful knees of his pants may grow baggy, and presence of death itself. The dishes were the seams white; his hat, so long as it's clattering on the dumb-waiter; a woman felt, can get to any condition. But a came down the stairs, smiling and happy, broken boot! Oh, great Heaven! I wish I cloaked and hooded for the opera. She was dead!" carried a huge bouquet in her hand, and I

"You mean, selfish wretch!" I cried wondered how she could pass the parlor flinging my arms about him. "What door. The people in that house may say would become of me and the children?" what they please about my coolness and "Your people would take care of you assurance, but I should be very sorry to

and the youngsters, Kate. I'm only a clog and a curse to you, my dear. Your peo ple would be glad to be rid of me." "Oh, Charley!" I cried.

But they were. There's no doubt about did stick to the floor. it. On that dreadful day Charley kissed us all as usual when he went out. He seemed to be calmer and more resigned. But I remembered the ghastliness of his smile when he drew a rubber over his off. His eyes were very round, and his broken boot. The day was certainly uncheeks were fat and red, and a fringe of suited to rubbers, and Charley hated them in any weather. He was calm, but it was the calmness of despair. Days and weeks, a whole month, went by, and Charley did not come back to us.

My family decided that something must

meet at my house, which was already rent ed, and the new lessee desired immediate possession. My family were far from sympathizing in my awful suspense about Charley. Their convictions were very decided.

of terror, clung to Mr. Chandler's arm.

frightened. I'll take care of you."

by the size and quantity of this subter-

relief to him to find somebody even more

startled than himself. He took the hand

with which I had grasped his arm and

the kitchen oil-cloth would really stick to

bly impressed with Mr. Chandler as to do-

mestic confidences, he was not the cham-

and Croton-bugs. Aunt Maria seemed

"I had no other fit to put on," I replied.

"It's just as well," she continued, "for

I told him you were a widow-there's no

use enterin' into partic'lars about Char-

"It's nobody's business about Charley.

were a widow, and I only mentioned the

twins. I didn't speak of the boys, for you

dream they belonged to you, and Mr

Chandler's naterally of a timid turn, and

it might spile everything at the start.

They never need come where he is. They'l

street, and in a boardin'-house there's lots

so they won't count. It's all fixed. You're

It was all Aunt Maria's fault-every bit

first to offer any objections, and so many

things happened in that dreadful three

months that I never had a chance to make

a full confession of my domestic affairs to

Once when he said something about its

being his duty as well as his pleasure to

help the widow and the fatherless, I felt

as if I must tell him all about Charley and

the boys; but the adverse circumstances

had been compelled to ask him for an ad-

vance; there was a great deal of expense

thing. I felt compelled to avail myself of

all the sympathy possible; but I was con-

fident that after the first three month

were over I could get along without Mr.

Chandler's help, and then, no matter what

Annt Maria said. I determined to tell him

everything. He was entitled to my con-

fidence, and I only awaited a favorable op

portunity to give existence to Charley and

the three boys. Everything went along

And I wouldn't have fallen behind so

lamentably in my accounts if I had been

very careful, and severely watched the

scraps and crumbs that fell from the board

ing-house table. I was perhaps too good

to the tramps and beggers, and fed too

many of the wanderers that came to the

the basement way."

Mr. Chandler.

er set in.

"That's what I thought; so I said you

factorily.

you wore your black dress."

"He must have gone and drowned himself that very morning," they said, and added, with an air of commendation and relief, that perhaps it was the best thing he could do under the circumstances. My heart was full to bursting. I flew into a passion of grief and rage, and drove them all from the house.

"You'll send for us when you get cooled down," they said. And doubtless I should if Aunt Maria had not been belated at the family conference, and arrived when my passion was at its lowest ebb. I was as limp as a rag, and quite as helpless.

"Just like 'em," said Aunt Maria. more selfish, cold, heartless set of people the Lord never allowed to live." This consoled and strengthened me. We

began abusing them, and I felt better and stronger. Aunt Maria's was one of those scheming, turbulent natures that had never agreed with mine in the days of my prosperity, but it was a kind of bitter tonic to me just then.

"I' a given 'em a piece of my mind if I'd 'a got here in time. But, you see, Mrs. Rogers-you know the woman that kept our boarding-house."

I shook my head. Aunt Maria's presence was already losing its strengthening and consoling qualities.

"Well, she died last night, and Mr. Chandler he came to me to talk things over. I've boarded there off and on, before and after your uncle Job died, for nigh on to fifteen years; and Mr. Chandler's wife she died the very next summer. and he's kept his second story front ever since. You see, he owns the house, and like enough has a mortgage on the furniture. He's a wishy-washy sort of man that most anybody can get the best of-. Good gracious me!"

"What is it, Aunt Maria? What's the of things that only growin' boys can eat, matter?"

"Why, souls and bodies! if there ain't special providence in this thing, my name ain't Maria Peckham. It came to me then, just like a flash-the hull thing. Why can't you step into Mrs. Rogers's place, and earn a livin' for yourself and children? Mr. Chandler wants some one right away. It 'll be kind o' comfortable for me to have some one there that I can depend on, and the Lord knows it 'll be comfortable to you to hev some one you can depend on; and Mr. Chandler, if you get the right side of him, is as easy as an old shoe. The funeral 'll come off tomorrow. Her children 'll hev to be divided round among the relatives. I'll go home now and talk the hull thing ove with Mr. Chandler, and you come around to-night and settle everything. There's nothing like striking when the iron's hot. It don't do to let the grass grow under your feet. That was the trouble with your Charley; he was too slow: hadn't at first, and I was such a novice at everyenough push about him-leastways that's what the folks say."

"Slanderers! backbiters! falsifiers! My Charley was the best, the dearest-"Yes, yes, no doubt; but he ain't here

just now to earn a livin' for you and the children, and you don't want to sponge on your folks."

"No, no, Aunt Maria, anything but that.

"Well, the ways of Providence is in- like clock work for a while. If I had only scrutable. It seems to be app'inted that put my whole mind to it, I might have you should take that house. Mrs. Rogers | mastered everything before the cold weathdyin' that way, just in the nick of time, and you hevin' a row with the folks-it's wonderful! I'll go home right away, and hev a talk with Mr. Chandler before he falls in with somebody else; he'll let you hey the furniture on installments. I know. The kitchen oil-cloth 'll stick to the floor. anyway. But I'll go home and see about it, and you come around to night, d'ye

in, and he slammed the door after him,

have as little heart as they. Aunt Maria

was already haggling about the kitchen

oil cloth, and nothing would do but we

must all go down and see that it really

Mr. Chandler was a short, stout man,

with scarcely any hair on his head, and a

short little nose that he had to keep perch-

ed in the air so his spectacles wouldn't fall

white beard gave him somehow a very

benevolent air that was calculated to in-

what seemed to me the very bowels of the

earth, and as we entered the big cavernous

gloomy kitchen, there was a scamper that

basement door. hear, Kate?" In vain Aunt Maria scolded, and vowed "Yes, ma'am," I said, and gulped down she never came down to press her crimps sigh that was almost a groan as she disbut she stumbled over a tramp. In vain appeared. The consolation had all gone Mr. Chandler mildly remonstrated upon out of her presence long ago. I suppose l the loss of two overcoats and a set of ought to have been grateful. My need razors. They knew nothing of the way I was desperate, but Aunt Maria made the felt, or how my heart beat sometimes proposal so repelling-the poor dead when at twilight I saw a big, broadwoman, the division of her children, the shouldered, sandy-haired fellow standing mortgage on her furniture; I couldn't ever there with broken boots. It took me a good see much comfort in the kitchen oil-cloth while to grow calm and collected, and in sticking to the floor. I looked upon my the mean while he had eaten a good many children as they trooped in, shabby but slices of bread and meat, and perhaps rosy, from their winter sport, and wonderstolen something from the hat rack in the ed how they would fare among my hardlower hall. hearted relatives when my turn came to In truth, it was impossible to persuade die, and theirs to be disbanded. Charley me that Charley was dead. I felt that and I had always said we'd rather die some time he would come back to me: than board or keep boarders. Charley had "For Love will dream and Faith will trust (Since He who knows our needs is just) That somehow, somewhere, meet we must." died, possibly; but the children and I were seemed as though Mr. Chandler was my And it was the most natural thing in only hope; but I went around there with the world to look for him as a tramp. a heavy heart, and nearly tumbled off the That last sad morning was photographed stoop when I saw a flutter of crape on the on my memory when he stood before me bell handle. I never in the world could so painfully shabby, and with such broken have gained courage to pull it. Fortuboots. I couldn't give him up; I wouldn't.

> impecunious Charley, and "after long grief and pain To feel the arms of my true love Round me once again."

got so tired of Mr. Chandler, with his

bland respectability, his funereal broad-

cloth, and his high hat, his ever-ready

money, and his never-ending remonstrance

and advice. I did so long for dear old

What wonder, with a mind so unsettled, and a heart so open to vagabonds, that I was cheated and robbed and driven to the wall, and the second month came so appallingly soon that I had to get another advauce from Mr. Chandler. It was the most astonishing thing in the

world that, although I never had an easy moment in that dreadful house, never did time fly so quickly. The third month was upon me before I could realize it, and it was a matter of glad surprise to me that I had not before me the awful necessity of another advance from Mr. Chandler. I was not, perhaps, any better off, so far as actual money was concerned, but I was longer established, and able to get credit outside. I always endeavored to treat the trades-people with every possible considspire confidence. We descended into eration, and they were very kind to me-

Everybody knows what an awful winter it was. I had never had any experience be done. They appointed a conference to betokened rats, and an army of Croton- with water-pipes. On the first of the

month a cold wave started direct from the bugs fled at our approach. I was weak and nervous, and uttering an exclamation | north pole, and came with incredible velocity, as the bird flies, straight to that doomed boarding-house. It froze the "God bless my soul!" said Mr. Chandler, starting back. "Oh, it's you! Don't water pipes all over the house, soddened be frightened, madam. Don't be at all the bread, petrified the clothes on the line, paralyzed the potatoes, also apples, turnips, cabbages, and everything else that I He had himself been considerably shaken

had put in by the quantity for economy's

ranean army, and it was evidently a great The sun went down on that day's wrath. Three days after, it rose on another, and i the end of the world had come with it. held it in his own, assuring me that he should have been only too glad. Gabriel's would protect me. Nevertheless, I was trumpet would have been a welcomer glad when he was so easily persuaded that sound to me than the step of Mr. Chandler that I heard approaching my door. I knew the floor, for although I was very favorahe had been hunting all over the house for me, and I had fled from room to room from stair to stair, till at last I had taken pion I would choose in a combat with rats refuge in the garret floor, which the children, the servants, and I shared tomore to the purpose. She gathered up gether.

her skirts from the first, and seemed pre-The awful fact was that the man's house was ruined. The weather wa pared either for battle or flight, and was the last one to mount the lower stair. Mr. dreadfully against me. Even the oldest Chandler protected me all the way to Aunt inhabitant of the boarding-house declared Maria's door, and bade me good-night, that he had never known such sudden and with a hope that all was arranged satisremarkable changes. Without a word of warning, like a thief in the night, the "You've as good as feathered your nest calamity came. The pipes threw off their already," said Aunt Maria. "I'm glad icy fetters, and burst. The deluge was

thing to it. Before anything could be done, seven different ceilings were frescoed and tattooed in a most unhappy manner, seven different carpets were drenched, and the occupants of seven different rooms were hunting me to bay. I sent for the calciminers, the plumbers, and the carpet men and found out how much it would cost to put Mr. Chandler's house in order again. don't look old enough anyway-nobody 'd | Then I fled to my room.

I threw myself on the bed, and stared at the ceiling like a maniac. There was nothing the matter with that ceiling, for the demoniac pipes stopped on the floor below. eat at the second table, and play out in the

The stoniness of my gaze was occasioned by the climax of my difficulties. How could I see Mr. Chandler? I had ruined his house, cheated him out of his money, to come to morrow after the funeral, and and unless I could go on plundering and take hold at onst. Bring the twins right up to my room-they're nice gentle little cheating him, I couldn't go on with the girls-and I'll fix 'em up with pink and boarding-house. If I didn't go on, I blue ribbons. As for the boys, let them | couldn't pay Mr. Chandler; if I did go on, play around till night-fall, and then slip in I might only plunder and cheat him the more. I never had been good at problems At school I had always been stunid with of it. I was too dazed and bewildered at given quantities, yet given quantities were my only hope just then.

Mr. Chandler was rapping at the door. I burst into tears as I undid the bolt, and begged him to forgive all the trouble and expense I had caused him. His ceilings were speckled: his carpets were drenched the plumber held the very foundation of his house at an emperor's ransom; I was already hopelessly in his debt, and yet must have more money, or give up and under which I labored restrained me. I die.

"How much money?" said Mr. "handler, very gently. "Don't cry, my child. How much money?" Expiring hope btgan to revive within my agonized helar He took my cold hands within his own "How much money will it take to repair all the damages here, and put the house in order for a new tenant?" Down sank my heart like a plummet of

startled to find a new expression there; something indefinable, I could almost say heroic; Aunt Maria could never call that of sand present, the unclean and probably face "wishy-washy." It was strong and inferior quality of the peppers. Of thirtynoble. He was evidently not to be trifled two samples which were purchased four with. When my miserable confession were pure. The remaining twenty-eight was made, he would spurn me as I deserved. If I had only been brave and true from the first! It was too late now. How I hated Aunt Maria! I thought of the terrible winter, of the icy streets, the prejudice people had against tramps-particularly so many, six of us-six, the twins. the three boys, and myself. I clasped my hands in agony.

"What will become of me and my chil dren?" I cried.

"Come," he replied with unmistakable tenderness-"come out of this room into the open garret. So! Now the whole world may hear and see us. Is it not so. my child? We are not afraid of idle tongues?"

"N-no," I stammered, my heart in my throat, for fear one of the boys should pop his head up the garret stairs and call

"You are so innocent," he continued. "so free from hypocrisy and deceit, it is hard to make you understand that I can not any longer lend you money, or help you in the way that I have done. The wicked innuendoes of slandering tongues that stab in the dark have left me but the one way to protect you. I wonder if it will be as holy, as sweet, to you as it is to me? I wonder if you would be glad to give up this vile nest of scandal altogether, and keep boarders no longer, but a home for a husband, who would adore you, and would love and cherish your dear little girls as his own?"

He didn't mention my dear little boys, who were out risking their lives at coasting that very moment. What a noble, generous, altogether perfect old gentleman he was! If Charley had real y been dead, and I had not been the miserable imposter that circumstances had made me, my poor, desolate, widowed heart would have melted to him, I know. That heart was desolate enough, God knows; but it wasn't widowed, I am sure of that. The time for my dreadful confession had come. It was so hard to lose the one thing that seemed left me just then-his confidence, his esteem. I felt cold and faint and sick.

and a husband would be very sweet to me And Heaven was my witness it would, only not just the husband he meant; and I was just going to tell him so, when Bridget put her frowsy head above the stairs, and said a man was below that wantanswer. "It's the plumber," I said tremblingly, "or the calciminer, or the carpet man. Oh, Mr. Chandler, dear Mr. Chandler, I can not face these people!"

"You forget that you have given me the right to share your troubles," he said. 'Come, my dear, we will face this person together."

We found him in the parlor-a big,

broad-shouldered, splendid-looking fellow, with a new ulster on, and a very becomboots, without a break in them. The twins were clinging to each of his hands, and Indians three dirty little boys.

"Moments there are, and this was one, Snatched like a minute's gleam of snn Amid the black simoom's eclipse."

"I've got a capital position, Kate, in a new company out west. Get the youngsters ready as quick as you can. I'll explain everything on the way," said the per-

"Who is this man?" said Mr. Chandle o Aunt Maria, who had been brought hither by the wild yells of the dear little boys, and stood like a pillar of salt in the loorway. "Who is he-her brother?"

"Her husband," said Aunt Maria. "And these boys?"

"Her children."

"God bless my soul!" said Mr. Chander; and these were the last words I heard. fainted dead away in Charley's arms. Charley and I, the twins, and the three boys started for our new home in the west the next day, from whence I write this poor, weak, but contrite confession to Mr. Chandler.-Harper's Weekly.

#### The Adulteration of Food.

The House Committee on Commerce, in reporting upon its bill looking to imposing some restrictions on adulterations in food and medicine says: Your Committee, on the question of adulterated food would submit just a few sample cases. Commercial cream of tartar contains tartarate of lime. which must, within limits, be accepted as natural to it. Cases have recently been tried in England in which the adulteration charged was the lime tartarate present in this salt, but the magistrate properly refused to convict. Yet this is an article which is subject to gross adulteration, Among eighteen samples examined by the experts, six were found to be of satisfactory purity, eleven of them contained lime varying from 17 to 90 per cent., three of them having nearly the latter figure. Two contained no cream of tartar at all, but consisted, the one of sulphate of lime, alum, and acid phosphate of lime, and the other of alum, acid phosphate, and potato starch. Corn starch was also found in large proportion in one of the lime sulphate powders. Of nine samples examined in New York one had 86 per cent, of terra alba, one 61 per cent., and the others contained lime-salt.

Again, as to black pepper, the dealers appear to have lost all knowledge of the character of the pure article, as out of four samples examined, taken from respectable houses in the city of New York, only one was found pure. The others contained baked flour and rye, with sand enough to prove the unclean condition of the peppers when milled. Dr. Hassel in 1855 reported forty-three specimens taken from English stores, sixteen of which were adulterated. The chemist of the National Board of Health gave the results of a larger experience. Of 1,116 peppers, 576 were adulterated with rice, sago, potato, starch, brown and white mustard, wood, wheat, bran and flour, oat flour, and ground gypsum. The Commissary-General supplied sixteen unlead. I looked up in his face, and was opened sample cans for investigation. Of these, two were adulterated with fresh flour, while six showed, from the quantity weakened their strength and impaired their usefulness.

Allspice, which has been found in England to be generally pure, in this country is mixed with articles as bread crust, beans. corn-starch, woody tissues, and tumeric, Of ground ginger, fifteen specimens out of twenty-one were adulterated. Chinese teas are dusted with Prussian blue, and Japan teas with indigo, along with finelypulverized sulphate of lime and silicates. In the preparation of teas for market, such drugs are used as black lead, indigo, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, Venetian red, carbonate of copper, and arsenite of copper. In the manufacture of confectionery different poisonous preparations are used containing Prussian blue, carbonate of copper, cochineal, carbonate of lead, and red lead. It is useless to increase the number of these samples. It is believed by some persons who have examined this subject for the past five years that a large proportion of the substances shipped from the Old World to the New, and which enter so largely into the manufacturing of the foods of this cou try, are adulterated and impure. It is easy for any one to see that this state of things must affect the general health of our communities.

## Where Buttons Come From

The button trade of New York is estimated at from eight to ten million dollars a year. Last year the importation of buttons exceeded three and a half million dollars, the aggregate for the four years ust passed being but a little short of thirteen million dollars. At American rates of wages many of the imported buttons could not be put upon their cards for the price they sell for.

Glass buttons are made mostly in Bohe mia, and children are largely employed at the work, which they do as quickly and as neatly as adults. The children get ten cents a day, men from forty to fifty cents, and women a little less. Pearl buttons are imported from Vienna, where they are almost exclusively manufactured; and the "Dear Mr. Chandler," I began, "a home all-important shirt buttons are received mostly from Birmingham, England, where the majority of metal buttons are likewise procured. The most extensive of all the button manufacturing, however, is that of the Parisian and Berlin novelties. In one the mutilated coin is worked off, shows manufacturing village near Paris, where ed to see me and wouldn't take no for an there are from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, fill in the hotes with the ordinary tin foil all the working people are engaged in making the agate buttons, which, even with thirty per cent duty added to the cost, sell, when imported into this country, at the extremely low figure of thirty-one cents cut of many customers at the redemption per great gross. The material alone, it is reported, could not be procured here for double the amount.

attempt, and probably have no desire, to compete with European producers employing hat, and a perfectly splendid pair of ling hand processes, they excel in making bone, composition, brass, ivory and gold buttons by machinery, and are able to ex. around him were dancing and howling like port considerable quantities of these styles. In Providence, R. I., for example, sleeve buttons and jewelry buttons are largely manufactured expressly for exportation.

#### A Tale of Two Prima Donnas.

rivals. Could the "dumpy, spoiled child" be our American diva, Kellogg? He says: "Gerster not only has the gifts of a great singer with which to conquer her audiences, but the magnetism of goodness. There is no affectation in her artlessness. I know that, because I once crossed the ocean in the same ship with her, saw her under the temper-trying ordeal of sea sickness, and never once knew her to lose her good nature. Vastly different was it with another prima donna on board, who was in a storm of anger from the time she came on board the ship at Queenstown, till she landed in New York. While Gerster won every heart, and all the passengers, stewards, officers, and hands were willing slaves, this other prima donna and most of the passengers shunned. Of flower has faded. course there was a fierce jealousy between the two singers, which culminated one walls pushes out into the light and sunday when a concert was given in the saloon and they both sang. The dumpy, cross round and endeavors to find some hole or little spoiled child of five and thirty, sang cranny in which it may remain safely ensuperbly an aria from "Carmen," and sconced until the seed is ripe. In some brought down the house. Oh, the air water plants the flower expands at the surwith which she swept by Gerster, the dis- face, but after it is taded retreats again to dain and defiance with which she regard | the bottom. This is the case, for instance, ed her sister singer, who had been listening, and who was generous in her applause. Then came Gerster's turn. She was still The sea had treated her unkindly. She was pale, her fair hair hung loosely braided down her back, and she was wrapped in cloaks and shawls from head to rises to the surface, and, floating freely on foot. She stepped to the piano, touched! one of the keys lightly, and then sung. One by one she threw aside her wraps, as her enthusiasm kindled. It was the grandest Aria in "Il Flauto Magico," and she rendered it like a being inspired. I had never heard it sung so well; I never expect to hear it sung so well again. When she stopped there was a silence, no sound but the heartbeat of the ship's engine. then a murmur, and then the storm of applause. The men cried brava, till they were hoarse, the women crowded about the prima donna and embraced her. Everybody was at her feet. It was a revelation of song, a thing to be remembered for a lifetime. And what did the rival prima donna? Did she join the applause? Oh, no; nothing of the kind; she gave a suppressed hysterical cry of rage, burst into a storm of tears and dashed out of the saloon. and refused to be comforted. Gerster bore her triumphs meekly, and when a little later I found her the centre of an admiring group on deck, she was saying the pleasantest things about her rival's singing, and devotion to her amiable husband, Dr.

#### . Locusts in Angera.

Gardini."

Minor, was devastated by locusts, and, in order to avert a repetition of the calamity which had laid waste several productive agricultural districts, the Governor of the ince decreed that every able-bodie peasant should, during a certain period that of stone, and greatly resemble the preceding the ensuing logust-hatching season, collect locust eggs at the rate of two pounds' weight per diem and deliver them opening filled with marrow during life is in person to the nearest local authorities. His Excellency fixed the minimum quantity of ova to be gathered in this manner at 1,400,000 pounds' weight, and furthermore prescribed that a daily fine of two piastres should be levied upon each peas- to China for food. In the islands of the ant who should fail to fulfill the duty thus imposed upon him in the general interest of its teeth, which are manufactured into the Province. The practical results of the weapons of various kinds, ranging from wise and prudent decretal were as follows: spears to swords and daggers. The teeth During the first day or two of the period are all serrated or saw-edged, and make appointed for the collection of the ova, a terrible wounds. The base of the tooth is few rustics brought in their quota of eggs, bordd with some small instrument, and but the large majority of the peasantry, far too indolent to take the trouble of digging a hardwood sword, forming the edge. them up, compounded with the powers The hilt is also protected by crosspieces that be by privily purchasing the necessary armed in the same way. So effective are quantity of eggs from the officials at one these weapons that the natives of these piastre per kilogramme, and then making islands wear an armor made of rope espublic delivery of that quantity to the em- pecially to protect themselves from the ployes empowered to receive it. Thus the 200 or 300 kilos of eggs really collected and delivered by law-abiding peasants were sold over and over again to the malingerof locusts for the coming season will, in did not look businesslike. They dischargall probability, turn out even finer than ed him, but he refused to accept a disthat which all but ruined the Angora vila-

vet last year. Working off Mutilated Coin.

Since the United States Mint in Phila-

delphia has been authorized to redeem mutilated silver coin, about 400 ounces of supervision have observed that the largest from the liquor saloons, the beer, brewers and the churches, by far the greatest proportion, however, is passed upon the market people and upon the small street merchants, who have not sufficient light to enable them to discover the deceit. It is suspected that a thriving business is carried on by professionals in this way, who drill ut large quantities of silver from the dollars, fill up the holes with tin foil and pass detected by the Mint, by which much o with which tobacco is wrapped, carefully smooth over the surface and pass it at night, or in such dark places as to render detection extremely difficult. From the clerical counter it is shrewdly suspected that a great deal of the silver which cannot conveniently be passed in any other way finds While American manufacturers make no its way to the church contribution plate. Troy.

#### The Ways of Plants In a great many cases leaves are said to

sleep; that is to say, at the approach of

night they change their position, and sometimes fold themselves up, thus presenting a smaller surface for radiation, and being in consequence less exposed to cold, Mr. Darwin has prove experimentally that leaves which were prevented from moving suffered more from the cold than those which were allowed to assume their The New York correspondent of the natural position. He has observed with Boston Traveler tells the following story of reference to one plant, the arrow-root, Madame Etelka Gerster, and one of her West Indian species, that if the plant had a severe shock it can not get to sleep for the next two or three nights. The sleep of flowers is also probably a case of the same kind, though it has, I believe, a special reference to the visits of insects; those flowers which are fertilized by bees, butterflies, and other day insects, sleep by night, if at all; while those which are dependent on moths rouse themselves towards evening, as already mentioned, and sleep by day. In the dandelion (Leontodon), the flower-stalk is upright while the flower is expanded, a period which lasts for three or four days; it then lowers itself and lies close to the ground for about twelve days, while the fruits are ripening, and then rises again when they are mature. In the Clyclamen the stalk eurls itwas a sick fury, whom the stewards feared | self up into a beautiful spiral after the

The flower of the little Linaria of our shine, but as soon as it is tertilized it turns with the water-lilies. In Valisneria, the female flowers are borne on long stalks, which reach the surface of the water, on which the flowers float. The male flowers have short, straight stelks, from which when mature, the pollen detaches itself it, is wafted about, so that it comes in contact with the female flowers. After fertilization, however, the long stalk coils up spirally, and thus carries the ovary down to the bottom, where the seed can ripen in greater safety. -Sir John Lubbock.

#### An Artificial Sun.

The most powerful artificial light in the world has just been constructed by Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co., at Smethwich, near Birmingham, Eng., for the South Head Lighthouse, near Sydney, New South Wales. It is a first order dioptric, revolving light, with the electric arc. The lamp has a special arrangement of prisms for securing vertical divergence of the beam. It is over six feet in diameter, and the height is about nine feet, and it is said to be the first time such dimensions have been applied to illumination by the electric arc. The lamp has a power of about 12,000 candles in the focus of light, and the merging beam has a luminous intensity exceeding 12,000,000 candles. The light will give flashes around half the horizon at intervals winning everybody's heart by her pretty of a minute, and will make a complete revolution every 16 minutes. On an average, the light will be visible at a distance of 40 to 50 miles. At an exhibition of its power recently given at Smethwich, the Last year the village of Angora, in Asia light was so intense that it could hardly be endured by the naked eve.

THE skins of certain sharks are used in jewelry for sleeve buttons, and when dried id cured take a polish almost equal to fossil coral porites. The vertebræ of the shark are always in demand for canes. The now fitted with a steel or iron rod. The side openings are filled with mother-ofpearl, and when polished the cane is decidedly ornamental. In India, in 1880. \$300,000 worth of shark fins were shipped Pacific the fish is in great demand for forty to fifty of them are tied or lashed to shark's teeth .- Sea World.

THE cashier of a San Francisco banking firm arranged an invalid chair at his desk ers. These tricksters saved half the in such a manner that he could work amount of their fines, the officials pocketed sitting up or reclining, as he pleased. His a piastre by each transaction, and the crop employers objected, on the ground that it missal, as he had a contract for a year's employment. A court will be called on to decide whether the easy chair prevented him from properly performing his duties

MANY curious facts are developed by the new census. The actual location of it has been presented and paid for. The the centre of population of the United officers who have this matter under their States is upon the Ohio River, just west of Cincinnati. Nearly one-fifth of the amount presented for redemption comes inhabitants of this country live below 100 feet above the sea, that is, along the seaboard and in the swampy and level lands of the south; more than two-fifths below 500 feet below; more than three-fourths below 1,000 feet, while ninety-seven per cant. live below the 2,000 foot level.

HALF the silver half dollars circulated in Montana are alleged to be counterteits made by the Chinese in San Francisco. the former. A practice which has been They are described as of exactly the weight of the genuine ones, and one thirtysecond part of an inch larger in diameter. considerable ingenuity. It is simply to They contain only sixteen cents' worth of silver, which is all on the surface.

> THE postmaster of Troy was able to announce last week that he had not one undelivered letter to be advertised. This is said to have been paralleled only by the cities of Rochester and New Haven, and they, the Troy Times claims, have not the large foreign and transient population of

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CAPRICE AT HOME.

No. I will not say good-by-Not good-by nor anything, He is gone. I wonder why Lilacs are not sweet this spring. How that tiresome bird will sing!

I might follow him and say Just that he forgot to kiss Eaby, when he went away. Oh, a precious world is this!

What if night came and not he? Something might mislead his feet, Does the meon rise late? Ah me! There are things that he might meet. Now the rain begins to beat.

So it will be dark. The bell? Some one some one loves is dead.

Were it he—! I cannot tell Half the fretful words I said. Half the fretful tears I shed.

Dead? And but to think of death!-Men might bring him through the gate; Lips that have not any breath Eyes that stare - And I must wait! Is it time; or is it late?

I was wrong, and wrong, and wrong; I will tell him, oh, be sure! If the heavens are builded strong, Love shall therein be secure; Love like mine shall there endure.

Listen, listen-that is he? I'll not speak to him, I say, If he choose to say to me,
'I was all to blame to-day; Sweet, forgive me," why-I may! -Mrs S. M. B. Piatt.

#### Anecdotes of Webster.

birth of Daniel Webster brings again to light many interesting anecdotes and incidents of his life. It is well ous tastes and expensive habits, which difficulties. A western gentleman, shortly after the great statesman's much seriousness to a mutual friend. enforced his remarks with a practical a stage-coach out west, long ago, and breakfast. Webster took up a traveling case, with combs, hair-brush and tooth-brush, all of which he used vigorously. When he'd got through, I he was always in debt!"

It was during his residence in Portsmouth that Mr. Webster became the ly sheltered from the wind, and here. owner of a parcel of land in the vicinity of the White Mountains, with the buildings standing thereon, for the valuable consideration of his services as counsel in an important suit in one of the courts. The premises were known by the imposing name of "the presence. The scene was particularly farm." He left the tenant, who was living there at the time he acquired the legal title to "the farm," in possession. After his removal to Boston, he heard nothing of his White Mountain estate for several years.

a very miserable hut upon it, occupied inquiries about her prosperity, and the of sale. down in Boston by the name of Web-

"Does he often come to see you, my good woman?" said Webster. "No," said she, "he has not been near

his land since I lived here." "Well," said he, "what rent does he make you pay for the occupancy of his farm?"

"Rent!" she exclaimed, "I don't pay him any rent. It is bad enough to live here without paying anything for it; and if he don't fix up the house I don't mean to stay hers freezing to death much longer."

"Well, madam," returned the kindhearted proprietor, "It is a pretty hard case, I confess. If you will accept this bill (five dollars) towards holding out for another year, I will speak to Mr. Webster when I next see him, and perhaps he will do something for you."

So he took final leave of his valuable farm and his interesting tenant. them do quite come up to it: Saddle, life, to ill strate how past studies may \$35; quirt, \$3, bridle, \$5; bit, \$7; spurs, prove of great service in an emergency \$5; hat. \$10; band, \$3; boots, \$10; While practicing in New Hampshire, a slicker, \$2; leggins; \$11; pony, 15 blacksmith employed him to defend a cents. But in truth their ponies are contested will. The case was such a commonly good, and must be of good complicated one that he was bliged wind and bottom for rounding up and to order books from Boston, at an ex- cutting out cattle." pense of \$50, in order to acquaint him self with and to settle the legal principles involved. He won the case, and as the amount involved was small, therefore, largely out of pocket. Many years after, when passing through New

Proving it in court."

Mr. Webster listened, and found the

Mr Webster?" "No, sir; I never heard of the case

till you mentioned it." "How is it possible that you could

unravel such a case at sight, when I had given many hours of anxious study having a body the shape of an elonto it in vain?"

Mr. Webster enjoyed his perplexity, but finally relieved him by a statement of the facts. A great sum was at stake, and Mr. Webster received a fee of \$1,000 to balance his former loss. The moral of this incident is that

whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. Mr. Webster, when a young lawyer, acted on this maxim, and this motions than those of the cetaceans, laid the foundation of his greatness as a lawyer.

Cattle and Cow-Boys on the Plains. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Kansas, makes mention of the customs of cattle guarding as follows:

"The management and control of great herds of cattle on natural pastures has many features both novel and interesting to the eastern farmer. From the state line south of Kansas and from the western boundary of Harper county, for a long way, the whole country is an open range, where instead of fences the cattle are con-The centennial anniversary of the trolled by mounted patrols, the "cowboys" of the plains. The system of guarding is now quite perfect. Cattle are held by parties owning 100 to 10,known that he was a man of luxuri- 000 head each, and these join, and forming "pools," unite in holding frequently brought him into pecuniary under one system a range of 40 to 80 teeth, but is provided with two mothe boys can ride a line around the death, referring to these habits with outer circle, and turn back those which are straying. Each camp is a dug-out or sod house, and accommoillustration. "Why, sir," he exclaimed, dates two to six men and their cook, "I traveled all night with Webster in and the riding a line and guarding browse on algee and aquatic herbs. cattle is their sole work. The spring in the morning we all got out at a lit- "round up," cutting out" cattle for tle hotel to stretch our legs and get market and going for strays are the reliefs to a rather monotonous life.

The brands of various owners are

carefully recorded and known in each camp. Often during a driving storm asked him to lend me his tooth-brush, cattle will get out of the pool, and as there wasn't any at the sink where during the severe blasts of the winter we washed, and Mr. Webster courte- of 1880 and 1881 very many lots were would you believe it? the extravagant party of three of us were camped in Monthly for March. fellow just pitched it over into the one of the first of these storms, and bushes. It was a good brush, too, and sleeping safely under our tent cloth in might have lasted him two or three a deep "draw" or ravine. Awakened months longer, at least. No wonder at night by cattle, we soon were surrounded by several hundred half-breed for three hours in the darkness and the rain, near our heads, a mounted wierd and strange, but this is part of round a party start out with mess

present condition of things around . "The cowboys are as much a separher. She said she did not own the ate class as sailors are; sometimes farm, but that it belonged to a lawyer very similar. Away from the settlements they are sociable, kind and hospitable, after payday they often flock to the border towns, spend in a spree the earnings of an entire season, and finally, after getting in some conflict with city authorities, jump on their ponies, and are off for another six months. Many of these are Missouri and Texas boys, but among these are a great many steady young men who, having a few cattle, thus isolate themselves for a season to learn the business and recruit their nockets. Their ponies are Texas bronchos, tough, and often wicked, their gait commonly a walk, with head drooping, and a rider on a 40 to 60 pound saddle seated well back, nearly on the haunches. The cowboy's outfit is peculiar, and he takes great pride in getting up in style. According to authority a man's hat makes the man, and his is a great waterproof with leather band or an imitation rattlesnake instead. The necessaries of an outfit were given me Mr. Webster used to tell with great by one as the following, and some of

## Habits of the Sea-Cow.

The managee, or seasow, is the most widely diffused of the sirenians. species are found along the coasts and the wreaths. By the side of the great York, he was consulted by Aaron in the rivers and in and lakes of tropi- Amen-hotep rests the body of his cal America; the length of the oppo- younger brother Se-Amen. which. "I have a very perplexing case," said site coast of Africa, around the Cape; when it was opened, was found to Mr. Burr, "which I cannot disentangle. and as far north up the Mozambique contain nothing but a bundle of reeds per Niger river; in Lake Tchad; in the human form, surmounted by an the East African Lake Shirwa; and in infant's skull. This is not the only Principles identical with his early case. the Tana sea, in Abyssinia. Agassiz example of such deception among the He stated them in such a luminous has termed the animal the modern number of the supposed mummies.way that Mr. Burr excitedly said: representative of the dinother um, and [Macmillan's Magazine.

"Have you been consulted before, it is most probably the animal which Columbus mistook for a mermaid. It grows to be sometimes as long as 17 or 20 feet, but generally not more than pation of the track by cattle, and it is from eight to twelve feet, and to often with no little difficulty that the aniweigh from one to three or four tons gated barrel, slightly flattened above and below, with two fore-limbs, no signs of hinder extremities, and an horizontally flattened or spatulate tail of about one-fourth the extent of the body. Its skin is much like that of the hippopotamus, and is very sparsely covered with hair. Its fore-limbs are set far forward, are more free in their and may be used as claspers, flexed over the chest, for swimming or drag- connected by a rod to the lever placed in ging the animal along the bottoms, or the cabin convenient position for operation up the banks of the rivers in which it feeds and to assist in the prehension little below the ordinary level of the water, of food. The finger bones may be felt through the skin, with which they are connected; but no evidence of digital organs is outwardly visible, except the rudimentary nails on the edges of the the water in the boiler is below the pipe, the cloud of vapor and the hissing noise produced by the escape of steam will be sessing much of the power of the hand, have given the animal its name, from the Latin manus, a hand. The head is conical, with a fleshy nose, like that of a cow, and large nostrils, and appears as if joined immediately on to the body, without visible neck. Anatomy furthermore shows that one of the cervical vertebræ, of which there are generally seven in mammals, including the dugong, is wanting. The ously.

The manatees feed in herds on the bottoms of rivers and the shallow They associate together in the most peaceable manner, and show a great community of feeling. They combine them in the center of the group, and, it is said, showing so much intelligent sympathy as to try to pull out the which may have been struck with a remarking to himself: onsiv complied. After using and rins- quite routed, and not recovered until harpoon.-[From "Sirens of the Sea." ing it off I handed it back; and, late in the succeeding summer. A by W. H. Larrabee, in Popular Science

## Great Discovery at Thebes.

are full of associations of the highest cowboy sat and sang a musical refrain, interest. The series commences with I supposed for his own amusement, but a gigantic coffin painted white, and learned next day that it was to soothe bearing a long inscription in black on cluding his appeal, "Give up, drop entirely the cattle and let them know of his the breast. It contains the body of the all feeling in this important matter, and be the guard's duties. At the annual "New Empire." Many of us remember the name of Tiaaken Raskenen, wagon, cook, men having three to six about whom such a tantalizing little ponies each, and for weeks are gather- fragment has been published in the ing the cattle in bunches and brand- "Records of the Past." He preceded cuss Cicero, said Major Veritas!" One summer, as he journeyed north ing them. Strayed cattle are recog- Aahmes, the first king of the famous nized by the brand, the owner and the eighteenth dynasty, and the fragment he resolved to turn aside from the vicinity of his pool determined by a which is in the British Museum tells traveled road, and ascertain the true reference to a book, and a card sent to us of the beginning of his contest with father to be loudly chanting, as he played condition of his property. He found him when at some distance. Should a northern king, Apapi, who dwelt in about the room, an extraordinary measure, of his pool be one joining, the outriders the city of Haver, and is generally which the burden was: "Angle two times, by an aged woman as the only tenant or "liners" can often turn them where recognized as one of the Hyksos or of his farm. He asked for a glass of they belong. These cattle are now shepherds, about whom so much has water, which she readily gave him in largely graded with fine stock, and been written, but about whom so little a tin dipper. He then began to make many even bunches held for one time is known. Raskenen was the father, it is now all but certain, of the Queen Aah-hoten, whose jewels were exhibited at Paris in 1868. Her husband appears to have been Kames Uaz Khaper-Ra, a successful general, sometimes spoken of as himself, perhaps in her right, a king, and she was the mother of Aahmes, the founder, as I have said, of the eighteenth dynasty. The inscription on the coffin of Raskenen contains no historical record, except his name and a prayer to the gods of the dead on his behalf. Beside him lies his grandson Aahmes-the coffin of whose mother, Aah-hotep, was already in the museum; the lid removed, and the royal mummy swathed in wreaths of what 3000 years ago were fresh lotus flowers. They are faded and dry now, and so fragile that a touch destroys them. Next to king Aahmes is his wife in a crimson coffin, her body wrapped in grave-clothes of pink cambric, with bands of white, so fresh, so delicate in color, that no effort of mine suffices to realize the fact that Nefertary must have died of an Italian count. Euclosed in a water-tight long before Moses was born. Close to bag and attached to the forehead (probable her and her royal husband is their son Amen-hotep I., his face covered with a brilliantly painted mask, and his body, like that of his father, wreathed with flowers and leaves. On his breast variation, referring apparently to his love or his country. "Amen-hotep united with Egypt." It recalls Napoleon's reference in his will to "the people whom he had loved so well," but had, we must hope, some better foundation in fact. Attracted perhaps by the flowers, a wasp entered the charged \$15 for services, and was, and, being American, has the first royal coffin at the last moment before fifty cent piece is too low. I want a high claim to consideration. Its various it was closed, and was found among piece."

New Stock-Alarm for Locomotives. In some portions of the country one of the difficulties of railroading is the occu-

mals can be frightened away by the means ordinarily available; the result is the loss peanut fiend was crushed for the evening. of cattle and often the loss of human life, and the destruction of railroad property. A Mr. Willard A. Place, of Lincoln, Neb., has invented a very simple and apparently efficient devise for protection against such accidents. It consists of a steam pipe leading from the boiler of the engine. under the cow-catcher, and connecting with a bent pipe secured upon the nose or lower rail of the cow-catcher. This pipe s perforated with numerous small holes. In the steam supply pipe there is a cock so that upon turning the cock some water will be forced out with the steam and thrown some distance ahead of the engine This is very effective in frightening and driving the stock off the track. In case effective in frightening and driving off the

#### ejected from the perforations of the pipe VARIETIES.

animals. The pipe, however, in most cases will be located so that upon opening the cock both steam and water will be

TOOK A HEADER AND DOWN SHE WENT. A young lady residing on William Street in this city, went to a hogshead under a water pipe to get soft water out the other day. She found the vessel about two thirds empty and mouth is small, and without front a film of ice covering the water. Going back into the house she procured a hatchet, and miles across. Camps are made so that bile, lateral, bristle-covered pads, with returning, leaned over and into the hogshead which it seizes its food quite dexter- to break the ice. The hogshead was rather high for the lady's stature, and she was compelled first to tip-toe and then to lean her whole weight on the edge. While in this rather uncomfortable position a harder stroke waters along the shore, where they with the hatchet, which sent it smashing through the ice, disturbed her equilibrium, the center of gravity was removed further from the slippers and nearer to the chignon and over she went, crashing through the ic and souse into the water. It luckily happen for defense when attacked, taking es- ed that a gentleman passing was attracted by pecial care of their young, by putting the sight of two little feet sticking out of barrel and kicking like fury. Hastening to the rescue the lady was released from he dangerous position, and ran into the house without taking time to see who her deliverer weapon from one of their companions was, or to thank him, and the latter retired,

"I guess she won't take cold, her face is too red."

THE Duke of Wellington once said to a young medioer of Parliament, who had asked advice suto getting the ear of the House, "Sit down ve ien you are through, and don't quote Latin.

To any one with a knowledge, how-Lawyer Benham, of the old Cincinnati bar ever slight, of the history of Egypt, did not sympathize with the Duke's advice Texas long horns. They stopped, part- the mere names of the kings whose He was an orator, and very fond of showing mummies have been brought into the off his classical learning before a jury. In a garish light of this nineteenth century, murder trial, in defending the prisoner, he warned the jury not to allow public opinion, which was against his client, to influence their verdict.

> "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, in conpatriarch of the Egyptian royalty of like the ancient Roman in his adherence to what Mariette distinguished as the the truth who, in its defence, most eloquent

The next morning the lawyer found himself reported in the newspapers as follows:

" I may cuss Cato, I may cuss Plato, I may We are afraid the orator cussed then.

A YOUTH of tender years, who has lately begun attending school, was heard by his nigger in a pond." Impressed by this remarkable combination of words, the sire inquired what he meant by it, when his son and heir

"Why, that's what we learn at school." The father, thinking this a curious sort of useful knowledge, took occasion to call at school and inquire into the matter. The teacher was quite unable to explain, but finally called up her scholars and caused them to give some of the customary recitations in concert. The mystery was solved when the chorus came to this lesson. "An angle, two lines meeting at a point," the rythm of which was seen to be similar to the child's description of the unfortunate African. So the par ent went home convinced that as yet he had no occasion for repudiating his taxes for the

support of schools .- Boston Journal. This item appeared in the Transcript: " \$1,000 cow, with a pedigree as long as that of an Italian count, enclosed in a water-tight bag and attached to the forehead just below the horns, was a passenger on a steamer at New York this week." Some people might be mi-led by it. They might think that the pedigree was enclosed in the bag and attach ed to the count's forehead just below the horns; others might construe it to mean that the count was enclosed in the bag and attachto the cow s forehead just below the horns: others might think that the count was put in the bag and attached to the forehead of the pedigree. All this is wrong. The idea is this: The cow had a pedigree as long as that the cow's forehead), just below the horns was a passenger. Must have been a mighty incomfortable position for him, too.

A COUNTRYMAN climbed out of a wagon or Austin Avenue, entered a music store, and his name is written with a singular said he wanted to buy a piece of music for his

"If your son is not very far advanced, perover a piece of sheet music

"How much does it cost?"

" Fifty cents."

"Weil, that's too easy for him. The last piece I bought for him cost seventy-five cents. I reckon he knows enough of music to play a

The elerk accidentally found an operatic piece that was difficult enough, and the proud father shelled out the cash .- Texas

WHEN Remenyi was playing one of the I know I am right, but see no way of coast as the Zambesi river; in the up-Scranton, Pa., the other night, a man in the gallery took a handful of peanuts out of his ocket and began to eat the same in a particularly boisterous manner, whereupon the fiddler stopped his bow and made a little

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now make me a Christmas holly and New Year wishes little speech. That peanut eater me very held the lines. One of the most unique of much annoy, and I think he enjoy himself New Year's cards was a check on the bank very much as nobody else in the house. When of Felicity for three hundred and sixtyhe get through with his peanut solo I go

The speech was loudly applauded, and the

An amateur was chaffering about the price of a table service in Dresdenchina. "But it typify the resurrection of Christ. The is much too dear! There is not a single piece n it which has not been mended." The dealer has his answer pat. "My dear sir," he says, "why, that is the very thing that makes lilies of the valley, pansies and violets, that Bonaparte broke when he kicked over the preliminaries at Leoben!" The amateur. a little taken aback by this thrust, says: "Are you perfectly sure of that?" "Certainly I am. Would you like the same service without its being mended? I have that also.

COMMISSIONER LORING, recently, on the floor of the House, being importuned by a brace of Congressmen to grant their requests for appointments they had recommended in his department. "Now," said the genial of apple blossoms; on the other the speckdoctor, "gentlemen, I want to say to you that | led eggs of the brown thrush were cradled I have but five barley loaves and two small fishes, and I am called upon to feed a multitude with this supply. Will you, gentlemen, be kind enough to tell me how it can be done?" It is needless to say that the members saw the

An interesting operation in skin grafting was recently performed in Philadelphia, a piece being taken from a Chicago commerc ial traveler's cheek-according to the account -to patch up a pugilist's knuckles. Intelligence which seems to be of a later date sets forth that whenever the prize fighter appears on the street he is "spotted" for wearing brass knuckles, and taken to a police station

#### Chaff.

The crying baby at the public meeting is like a good suggestion, it ought to be carried

Once they started a girl's seminary in Urah. It flourished well, but just in the height of its prosperity the principal eloped with the whole school.

"The Unseen Hand" is the title of a new book. Probably the other man didn't have anything better than a pair of trays and didn't If pearls are the oyster's tears, the bivalve in which a fisherman of Long Island a few days ago found 63, some as large as a pea, must have had a life full of affiltetion and sor-

An exchange in deploring the necessity of a certain bank officer's retiring, says "the bank sustains a heavy loss." This is certainly a very kind way of saying that he stole about a million dollars.

On His Honor.-Teacher: "We are next told that Pharaoh showed Joseph much hon-or. Can any one of you boys tell me the meaning of that? You try, Joe Smith." Joe: "Er-er-druy" 'un reound the pleeace in a gig, mum!"

"I should think that you would feel badly about leaving this place," said the laundress to the departing cook. "I'm not, I'm glad to go. I ain't sorry to leave any of you—except the dog—poor old Tiger, he's always washed the plates for me." The winter is so mild at the North that the ice

crop will have to be replanted. Last year the fee dealers gave as a reason for high prices that the crop had been eaten up by the grass hoppers. We are not supposed to know any better down South here.—Texas Siftings. A lady in Frostburg, Md., the other day

washed her son's mouth with soap because he used bad words A few days after she found him in the yard with his mouth and face ful of suds. Peering through the foam he said: "Swore a heap of times to-day, mamma; getting them all out now." After writing the "Charge of the Light

there to one in this world; let her go." And A sensible Philadelphia girl, on being asked why her engagement had been broken off, replied: "You see, he came to me one day with an album in his pocket, and proudly displayed the autegraph of Charles J. Guiteau, which he went to Washington on purpose to they promise get. I was not anxious to marry a born fool,

The Courier-Journal says this is what a Sunday school superintendent found on his beack loard: "Plees Mr. SuperinTenent don'T FiRe oFF Stories every Sunday at Us viTh an awFul Examul of a Bad Boy in

eAch oF The M.

Giv us a REst!

Giv it tO thE GiRls

Go SloW."

A scientific journal explains in a long ar-ticle, "How thunder storms come up." We haven't read the article, but we know how haven't read the article, but we know how they come up. They wait until the Sunday school picnic reaches the grove and gets fair-ly to business at copenhagen, swinging, flirt-ation, croquet and other innoe nt games, and then they come up like thunder and light-ning. It takes the average thunder storm not more than ten minutes to come up in the neighborhood of a picnic.

# The Honsehold.

CARDS.

Not the "wicked pasteboards," invented for the amusement of an idiot king. which have called forth the anathemas of the pulpit and the pious horror of deacons, but the beautiful souvenirs which are sent to absent friends as tokens of rememb rance and good will, and which form so at tractive a part of the display in the windows of our bookstores. This is a new industry which in a very few years, has grown to mammoth proportions; they are nanufactured by the million and bought by everybody. The mid-winter holidays, the spring festival of Easter, the antumnal day of doom for turkeys, the innumerable bisthdays which come every day in the year for somebody, give us an opporhaps this would do," said the clerk, handing tunity for choesing among the shoals of beautiful creations which are seemingly exhaustless in variety of design. The establishment of L. Prang, at Bos-

ton, is probably the largest in the country, and over three hundred persons are employed in different capacities, from those whose brain furnish the designs to the grimy Pluto who feeds the great steam engine which supplies motive ower. The cards are made by the chromo-lithographic process, and as each color requires a separate impression, many of the hol. finest are "on the press" from thirty to forty different times, and the result in its clearness and exactness, shows to what enjoy my freedom in sunshine and show great perfection the mechanical appliances have been brought.

Just now the display is of Easter and birthday cards, the last of which are always in season; three short months ago'

five happy days. The Easter cards are, many of them, perfectly exquisite in design and workmanship. Spring flowers, the "first fruits" of the earth's resurrec. tion of the beautiful, are fitly chosen to gold of the crocus, the pure white of the Fritillaria, gorgeous Tulips cups, the purple of passion flowers, drooping bells of and more frequently than all, the conventional Easter lilies, all find a place upon the silk fringed and perfumed cards. One of the most exquisite among many of rare beauty in Thorndike Nourse's show window was a folding card fringed with pale pink silk, with a black ground work on which were two ovals, tinted in sky blue. In one of these a robin's nest with three blue eggs was half concealed by a spray the legend in gold letters in German text, "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," [on the other "May you see a joyful Easter." A white dove with outspread wings held in its bill a half opened Jacqueminot rose, and a gilt scroll bore the words "A Glad in the meadow, and the yellow butterflies

that lazily swing over June meadows. were hovering among them; "Behold I show you a Mystery," was the metto. A spray of Easter lilies, life like in purity and grace, on a gilt cross, half blown roso buds over a rustic cross in exquisite shades of brown, white hyacinths half hiding the. cross, and the miniature copies of Japan lilies, ferns and violets, trailing pink arbutus and scarlet partridge berries wreathing the emblem of the Divine Passion, are each and all so beautiful that it is hard to choose. The egg, too, another of the first fruits of the new year, is often chosen as a symbol. In an egg-shell ship two cherubs have set sail, while their full sail announces "Behold I bring you Glad Tidings;" in another a baby face peeps from a broken shell and other child faces looking on, express surprise and pleasure. A wee one, evidently on her first voyage of discovery in the garden, points to a cluster of purple and gold and lifts a radiant face

heavenward. The birthday cards are freighted with all sorts of good wishes for the anniversary hailed with delight by the young, with regret and sorrow by older pilgrims; they are sent to the happy owner of the birthday, and the little six year old counts her birthday remembrances as Mademoiselle her grown up sister her visiting cards received on her reception day.

In prices, as they say in advertisements the aim is to suit all purses. There are small cards for ten cents there are very pretty ones for 29, 25 and 35 cents, there are larger and finer ones at half a dollar. folding, silk-fringed perfumed beauties at 75 cents, \$1, up to \$1.50 and \$2. At Macauley's the chef d'œuvre is \$35; a cross of white cedar, a foot high, covered with fine white satin delicately painted by After writing the "Charge of the Light Brigade," was it absolutely necessary for Tennyson to produce a "Charge of the Heavy Brigade" before he died? Hood got much fame from his "Song of the Shirt," but he didn't supplement it in his last days by a "Song of the Undershirt." hand and surmounted by a white dove with outspread wings. The prize Prang cards are in styles which range from \$2 to \$8 One is the "New Jerusalem," the figure of an angelic bride, with cherubs hand and surmounted by a white dove figure of an angelic bride, with cherubs Capt. Percival, a Cape Cod mariner of the bearing a scroll with the legend, " And I old school, was once awakened in his bunk by a shipmate, with the announcement that the vessel was going to eternity. "Well," replied the Captain, "I've got ten friends over eousness," whose rays represent wings, the wings which are to shed healing on

The average society man is said to be greatly exercised least, if the designs inthey promise to do, the card which custom permits him to send with his Christmas or birthday gift to his "best girl," will, ere long, be commensurate with the worth of the gift itself.

#### A FARMER'S LIFE IS THE LIFE FOR ME.

good bye to the shop and go to Kukaska, Antrim, or Charlevoix County and try and find some one who is willing to exchange their land for my money.

My Michigan."

Will some farmer or fruit grower who has had experience in Northern Michigan, please give a list of the best kinds of apple, pear, and plum trees to set out? I would also like to know if peaches, grapes, and raspberries will grow as far north as the counties mentioned above.

I have heard farmers in this part of the State say that good corn could not be raised north of Big Rapids-that the climate was too cold. Is it true? If not, what is the best kind of field corn to plant? Are ladies admitted as students at the Agricultural College? I must study at nome, but have two young sisters who would like to attend College and study Chemistry, Botany, and Horticulture.

I have read the FARMER but a short time

-have been much interested in the opin-

ions aired in the Household th s winter. I heartily endorse the good advice given trade, and learn the habits and principles of the men who ask them to be their wives. If a man uses liquor or tobacco tell him no. It is your privilege, and for your interest, to demand just as much as you give. Then demand sobriety for sobriety, virtue for virtue. If he drinks beer let him marry a girl who sips wine and smokes cigarettes A pure, true woman cannot reasonably expect to have a happy home and healthy children if the husband and father is im moral, or stupefied with tobacco and alco-

Some may laugh at the idea of a shop girl trying farming, but I am sure I shal ers, and if I fail I can go back to the work room or my former vocation-a servant girl in a farmer's kitchen.

BATTLE CREEK; Mich., March 27, '89.

#### LIVING FOR A PURPOSE.

I sometimes wonder when I look around me and note the progression, the eternal order and purpose of all living things, if there is ever, among any class of existing objects, anything but man or woman which has not some definite purpose in existence. Every object in nature lives and develops coexistent with eternal law and purpose. One tiny seed, as we hold it in our hand, is of little moment. 'Tis only a promise of what may be, but plant it; soon its tender leaves will expand, then a fair, pure blossom unfold, breathing its delicate fragrance on the air. As the fragile petals wither and fall, we feel that its mission has been sweet, its brief life for a beautiful

Yet, great and holy a thing as is life. sublime as it may be made, thousands of men and women hold it as worthless a possession as a mere bubble, which a breath may dissolve. There is no thought for its glorious possibilities, no preparation for its sacred duties, no purpose to arouse its in ferns and wood violets. Over one was latent energies. If a solution of the never answered problem of so many miserable lives might be ventured, it would be this. -without purpose! To sone is life so pit. iful and hopeless, to none so sad and bewildering, as the aimless soul. Loss, sorrow, pain, loneliness, anything can be en-Easter Tide." Over a gray background dured but the desolation of a purposeless were displayed field daisies, as if growing life. That soul which drifts with the tide, seeing all around strong, earnest hearts, struggling bravely against great obstacles, sooner or later will awaken with a fearful shock to a comprehension of the purposes. of existence, a realization of the lost opportunities of life. Terrible will that awakening be, and it will come to sonis which might have been made so grand and great, had some noble purpose entered therein to guide the strong tide of human passion, to awaken sleeping life.

> Lives there are, true, noble and strong, yet so sympathetic, so tender, that they sometimes "yield to sin through the best part of them." There is, leading to such souls, an avenue through which comes the influence which shatters or glorifles life. Others there are, "half good, half bad," with whom it seems but the chance of a straw whether they are lost or saved. Some powerful impress must be stamped upon their souls, if they be saved from themselves, from their own painful weakness. The world makes room for men and women of purpose. Purpose inspires, brings strength, and strength well directed insures success. By purpose is not meant momentary enthusiasm, continual unrest, unsatisfied longings; intensity burns, consuming the life power. That purpose which builds up the soul, which gives it strength before which, when conflict comes, all less worthy aims are banished, is a purpose for purpose, deep, living, ever active, which, ' because it is always active, gathers strength at every possible opportunity.

'Tis this alone which rounds out characer to perfection, gives pride and glory to life. Given this, to the weakest will come opportunities to do a noble work, opportunities to speak for the right in words which, gathering power and beauty from the strength of purpose and resolution, will burn away from some life the dross of ignorance and error.

LESLIE, March 1882. STRONG-MINDED GIRL.

## What Charcoal Does.

Charcoal laid flat, while cold, on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by eaving it on for an hour the burn almost healed, when it is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat surrounded with it. is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomcrease in beauty and pecuniary value, as posed pelts, or even dead animals, it prevents an unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant and sweetens the air if placed in travs around apartments. It is so very porous in its "minute interior" it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivalled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding I have earned money enough to buy a away dead flesh, reducing it one quarter little home, and next month I am to bid in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color; is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A Friends have urged me to go West, but teaspoonful of charcoal in a half a glass of prairie seems monotonous to me. I like water often relieves a sick headache; it the hills, trees and lakes too well to leave absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head.

is now well known to be a convenient, practical and advantageous manner of purchasing goods. An order entrusted to us for any kind of

will be promptly and reliably filled. We have an immense stock of Silks,

Satins, Velvets, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Percales, Cambrics, Zephyrs, Linens, House Furnishing Goods, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Gloves, Hothe girls to learn to do housework, learn a siery, Small Wares, Trimmings, Ribbons, Underwear, Corsets, Cloths, Cloakings, Shawls and Garments, Infant's and Children's wear. In fact everything in the Dry Goods line necessary for a

## LADIES' COMPLETE OUTFIT.

Send for Sample of any Goods Wanted. A trial order solicited.

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Importers and Retailers of Dry Goods, 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

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IRON TURBINE

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WIND

Strong & Durable,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mast, Foos & Co.

Denducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philsiphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Distiphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Distiphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Distiphia, "" (Lattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine
Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc.
offessional advice through the columns of this
traal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring
formation will be required to send their full
me and address to the office of the Farmer. No
sations will be answered by mail unless accomsized by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct
termation may be given the symptoms should be
termately described, how long standing, together
the color and age of animal, and what treatment,
my, has been resorted to.
The Private address, 201
sit Street Detroit

Hock Lameness in the Horse.

VERNON, March 24, '82. Voterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a very promising torse six years old, that has been growing lame for about a year; some say he is spavined from leakage of the joint, and others say that he is lame in stiffe. I can not see any enlargement on the leg; when he first starts off he goes on the toe, and in a little while he is all right. I cannot see any difference in the movement of one n the other, only that he is lame. Cannot find any sore place where he flinch where is it, and can it be cured? Please answer in next week's MICHIGAN FARMER, and tell me what to do, and it is cured. I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years, and this is the first time I have asked any favor.

J. S. T.

Answer.-That we may answer your question understandingly, and with the view of correcting some of the errors existing in the minds of many horsemen regarding lameness in the hind legs of the horse, we will briefly consider the anatomical and physiological condition of the hock joint in health, and the pathological changes when in disease. The hock joint of the horse corresponds to the ankle joint in man. In each there are six bones. technically called the tarsal bones. In the human being they are named the os calcis, the astraglus, the scaph oud, the inner, middle, and the outer cuneiform bones. In the horse they are known as the os-calsis, the astragalus, the os-cuboides, the ossa-cu. reiforma, externus, intermus and medium. These several bones are bound together by strong ligaments which hold them in place; they admit of but limited motion. In order to render the motion of the bones more easy, the ends are incrusted with a substance of a white. pearly color, hard, yet very elastic. This peculiar substance is found covering the articular surfaces of all bones where flexibility and firmness are to a certain degree combined, in order that the organ may, after being bent, recover its natural form; they serve as elastic cushions to the joints, wielding on compression, and regaining their form when that compression is removed. Each of these cushions is covered with a delicate secreting membrane, called the synovial, which secretes the synovia, or lubricating oil of the joint, preventing the friction that otherwise would occur upon the articular surfaces of the bones; it is confined in the joints by shut sacs, which being elastic, are distended by over secretion of synovia, as indicated by soft puffy swellings in the hock joint of will have a larger variety of amusements of the horse, technically termed bursal en- fered to them than ever before. largements, known to horsemen as blood

of bog sparm, and thoroughpin. These enlargements, though eye sores, very rareinflammation of the elastic cushions previously described, or of the ligaments that surround the joints and bind the bones together; sometimes both are involved. This inflammatory condition of the joint, when acute, is the primary cause of spavin, and if not speedily removed, spavin soon follows. The synoval fluid is absorbed, the cartilages, or cushions of the joint are changed to bone and become united one with another, destroying the elasticity as well as the mobility previously existing between them, for ever after. This altered condition is known to medical men as anchylosis, or union of bones. It is not always general, as it may involve but two, three, or four bones of the joint, in which case they are usually the os-cuboides and the three cuneiform bones; the other two benes of the joint remaining in a healthy condition. When these changes are confined to the cartilages or cushions within the joint, there is no external indications of the alteration of the structure going on within the joint, but when the ligaments are involved, bony deposits make their appearance, usually upon the inside of the hock joint. and are sometimes called a jack, but technically an exostosis. In the first the symptoms are very obscure, and as the forward and backward movement of the hock joint friend, George Nye, who in a very short space is not involved, the seat of the disease of time landed on the sidewalk with nothing usually escapes detection. In either, one but his shirt on, carrying a boot in one hand diagnostic symptom, (unless there are other and his necktie in the other. The rest of the causes, more easily detected, to account for party were very generally in undress uniform, it,) is stepping upon the toe, when first | and on getting outside of the house began to leaving the stable, and after going a short distance bringing the heel to the ground in a natural manner. The stepping upon the toe from other causes does not so speedily disappear. The leckage theory to came to realize the joke, and the ludicrous which you allude, exists only in the mind of the individual advancing it, but not in a shout of laughter went up, and taking a the hock joint of the animal. Leakage of glass of beer at Nye's expense, they retired the joint, constitutes an open joint to bed, agreeing among themselves that they which is quite a different affair. We have no hesitation in diagnosing the disease in your horse as hock lameness, caused by some injury within the joint. The disease having assumed the chronic form, we would advise you to the application of the following blister, at intervals of three or four weeks, according to circumstances, as your own judgment may

dictate. Biniodide of Mercury, one

drachm, hogs' lard one ounce, mix together

thoroughly and rub well on the inside of

the hock joint. Dress the blister every

second or third day with lard. In answer

to your question "can it be cured," we

have no doubt but the lameness, whether

from spavin or not can be removed, but,

tion is very doubtful. After you have

made the second application, and the sore-

to restore the parts to their natural condi-

we do not consider you under any obligaquestions regarding the diseases and treatment of the same in your own stock through the columns of this paper is yours, and it is our duty to reply.

Roup.

Morgan, March 24th, 1882 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Being a reader of your paper, I want to know what is the matter with my hens; they get blind in one eye, then the other gets blind, swell up and run out: they have had good care and a good house to winter in. If you know the cause and winter in. If you know remedy, please answer through your paper and oblige A FRIEND.

Answer-The description you have given of the symptoms of disease in your birds, is not very explicit or carefully written; both of which increase the difficulty in correctly diagnosing the disease. We are inclined to believe, however, that the ailment is roup, caused mainly by cold or moisture; want of cleanliness, exercise, improper feeding, etc. It affects fowls of clean water to drink. When the disease assumes the chronic form a change of food and air is advisable. Wash the eyes with warm milk and water. Scald for ten hens Indian meal, adding two and a half ounces of sulphate of magnesia, and in the same proportion for a less number; give it warm, if not improved repeat the dose in two or three days. Or take willow charcoal, pulverized, three parts; fresh yeast, two parts; flowers of sulphur, two parts; wheat flour one part; mix with water to the consistence of dough, make in good sized pills, and give one three times a day.

#### CITY ITEMS.

THE boom in car building appears to be over for the present, at least as far as the Michigan Car Company is concerned, they having discharged between 300 and 400 hands during the past week.

"Boss" WREFORD, who last season became so enthusiastic over base ball, has again got the fever, and is devoting all his leisure time to Spaulding's revised edition on the game, and now talks bases, fouls, files, etc., like a professional. He may some day blossom into an umpire of the great American game, if he has good luck and continues his studies.

WM. D. WILKINS, one of Detroit's mos rominent citizens, died very suddenly on Friday last, from a stroke of apoplexy. He served in the Mexican war, and also in the war of the rebellion. He was a son of the late Judge Wilkins, of the United States district court, and was 55 years of age at the time of his death.

DETROIT promises to be very lively the present season, and large crowds of people from the surrounding towns will probably visit the city. The first event to draw them will occur on the 10th of May, when the conclave of Knight Templars of the State takes place. On June 14th and 15th the reunion of the Army of the Potomac is held here, and with the races and base ball matches, visitors

MR. JOHN BURTON, who has been assistant manager of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milly occasion lameness. The disease known | waukee Railway, has been promoted to the as bone spavin arises generally from strain, superintendency of the Great Western Railjar, or blow upon the hock joint, causing way, vice Charles Stiff, who has been appointgan who have had business to transact with Mr. Burton will be sorry to hear of his departure, but will be pleased to learn of his advancement. Mr. Burton has proved an affable and courteous official, and has made many friends among the patrons of the road he represented.

> THE first of April was a lively one among the drovers, and the sells perpetrated on the unwary were many of them original in their conception. Fred. Moore and George Beck laid awake all night laying plans to entrap their victims, and succeeded in drawing quite a number into their net, among them being Joe Stevens, of Buffalo, whom they had traveling around the yards for about half an hour in search of a mythical bull, said to be the finest one ever seen in the yards. Mrs. Dorr served up for lunch some very tempting looking fried cakes, which on dissection proved to be made up principally of cotton batting. The reporter of the FARMER fell an easy victim to this little game—he generally will when eating is concerned. At the Brighton House, when the family and guests were quietly enjoying their sleep after a hard day's toil, the girls employed in the house made their way to the kitchen, and by rattling the pots and pans, made sufficient noise to partially arouse the sleepers, who were just at this point fully awakened by shouts of fire. There was a general rush for the stairway, and leading the party was our inquire where the fire was. Just then a chorus of voices from the upper story of the hotel shouted "April fool," and the party "took a tumble." There was a disposition on the part of some to get mad, but as they appearance they made, in their scant apparel, would not mention the matter to any outsiders. The joke however, was too good for the girls to keep, and so the FARMER was furnished with the details.

AGAIN	Mr. Harris suggests that three or
four Lim	a Bears be put in a pot and covered
	eep. If you take care of the plants
and set	them out, without disturbing the
roots, as	soon as the weather is warm, you
_ # L	Lima beans to eat before any one

Elixir Vitæ for Women,-Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., has made the discovery! Her Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for female complaints. A line addressed to this lady will elicit all necessary information.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS .- Special in ducements are offered you by the Burlingness subsides, we would like to hear from ton route. It will pay you to read their ad yeu, and it necessary give you further vertisement to be found elsewhere in this but advice. As a subscriber to the FARMER issue.

It is a Foolish Mistake to confound a remedy geterinary epartment tion to us. The privilege of asking any of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Rheums tism and Dyspensia, and when worn out by overwork, and know it to be a sterling health resterative .- Times. See adv.

#### COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 4, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 6,071 bbls. hipments 3,252 bbls. The market appears to be entirely unchanged; rates on fine winter wheat brands are very firm, but no advance has been attempted. The lower grades of flour are not so much inquired after, and are relatively weaker than the upper grades. The demand is largely local Quotations are as follows:

Wheat.-The receipts of wheat for the week week. Shipments, \$8,566 bu. The market this week opens about 1c below the figures ruling last

Monday, but the course of the market for the past closing steady. New York was higher, and Chicago, after advancing, finally closed lower than on Saturday but quite active. Closing prices or futures in this market were as follows: April \$1 8016; May, \$1 8016; June, \$1 2916; July, \$1 2414; August, \$109.

Corn-The market is excited, and prices are very firm. No. 2 would bring 73 to 7316c per bu In futures, April sold yesterday at 74%c. Very little spot offering.

Oats.—The market is higher, and yesterday No

2 white was quoted at 52@5214c; No. 1 do, 53@5314 and No. 1 mixed at 51@5114c. Receipts light. Barley .- Market better, and good to choice sam ples are taken at \$2 10@2 15 per cental. Rye.-Very little being received. Market quie

at 85@90c per bu. Corn Meal.—Fresh ground is quoted at \$23 00 per ton for fine and \$30 for coarse. Market very

Feed .- Offerings are very limited and even a noderate inquiry is not satisfied. Coarse feed would command about \$21 00, and fine \$23. Corn and oats \$20. Bran, \$20 per ton. Butter .- Good butter is scarce, and rates for

hoice are firm and higher, 32@333 being quoted by receivers for such stock. For the general run of good fresh made butter 30 to 32c is the usual price paid. For the lower grades there is no demand and rates are nominal. Cheese-"he market, under a fair demand, is

firmer, and 15@15c is paid for choice. Ordinary makes are quoted at 1214@13c. Eggs.-The market is fairly supplied, and fresh

are offered at 16c per doz. Apples .- Very few being received: prices range from \$4 00@450 as to quality. Beans.-Stocks light and market firm at \$3 50 for hand picked and \$2 50@2 75 for unpicked.

Beeswax.-Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c in stock it is held at 25@26c. Clover Seed .- Market lower. Prime sells at \$1 40, No. 2 at \$4 05; and mammoth at \$4 60. Dried Apples.-The market are more active

with holders quoting at 6 cents for new fruit;

evaporated apples, 13@131/2c. Peaches 18@23c per Potatoes.—There is a very steady market for good potatoes, and prices range from \$105@108 per bu by the carload. Foreign are quoted at 95c @\$1 per bu.

Honey.-Choice new comb is dull at 17@18c per lb., and old at 15@16c. Onions.-Market quiet at \$2 25@2 50 per bbl. Hay,-Firm; dock rates for baled hay about \$16@17 00 for choice timothy. By the carload about \$15 per ton is the range of prices.

Poultry.-Turkeys are offered at 15@16c. and Wood,-Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and

Peas,-Canada field peas are in market at \$1 08 @1 10; Wisconsin blue at \$1 65@1 75. The market

Provisions. - Under a free demand, mess pork is firm and a shade higher. Lard has also advanced. Smoked meats firm and unchanged. Chi-cago reports show a firmer market there at slightly \$5 45. Switzer & Ackley sold Wm Wreford & Co 32 a

nigher rates. Quotations in this market are	as for
lows:	
Mess 18 50@	
Family do 18 75@	
Clear do 20 502	
Lard in tierces, per lb	1114
	12
Hams, per lb 1234@	1216
Shoulders, per 1b 834 @	9
Choice bacon, per lb 12 @	
Extra Mess beef, per bbl. 12 25 & Tallow, per lb. 7	
Tallow, per lb	****
Dried beef, per lb	1816
Trans (The fellowing is a second of the se	14

the Michigan avenue scales during the past week: Monday—17 loads: four at \$15; three at \$16 and \$14; two at \$16 to and \$15 50; one at \$14 50, \$15 and \$12.

and \$13.

Tuesday—34 loads: nine at \$14; seven at \$16; four at \$15; three at \$17; two at \$16 bo, \$15 50, \$13 50 and \$13; one at \$14 60, \$12 and \$11. and \$13; one at \$14 50, \$12 and \$11.

Wednesday—\$9 loads: fourteen at \$15; seven at \$14; four at \$16; three at \$14 50; two at \$17, \$15 50, one at \$15 25, \$14 25 and \$12.

Thursday—\$1 loads: eight at \$15 and \$14; five at \$15 50, four at \$13; three at \$16; two at \$14 50 and \$12; one at \$17, \$15 50 and \$10.

Friday—\$3 loads: sirat \$15; five at \$14; four at \$16 and \$14 50; three at \$17, \$13 50 and \$10; two at \$11; one at \$18; \$16 50 and \$14 25.

Saturday—\$0 loads: five at \$15; three at \$16 and \$14 25. Saturday—20 loads: five at \$15; three at \$16 and \$12; two at \$17, \$15 50 and \$32; one at \$18, \$14 50 and \$10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, April 1, 1881. The following were the receipts at these yards:

NO.	NO.	4
Albion 23		
Battle Creek 99	336	
Brighton 13	40	
Chelsea 18	17	
Clyde	105	
Cassopolis 26		
Dexter 17		
D. G. H. & M. R'y 67	390	
Fowlersville 20		
Galesburg 24		
Grand Ledge 50		
Grand Blanc 87		
Highland	108	
Howell 18	230	
Jackson 28	400	
Kalamazoo	• • • •	
Lapeer 24		
Metamora 41	• • • •	
Manahall	172	
Northville	40	
Parma 32	20	
Plymouth		
Deselect 4	• • •	
	161	
Tekonsha	101	
	3)	
	262	
	202	
	104	
Ypeilanti	184	
Drove in147	302	
Matal Doy	0.004	
Total 887	2,084	
CATTLE		

The offerings of cattle at these yards number 687 head, against 802 last week. There was good attendance of buyers, but they were looking for lower prices, which drevers were unwilling to concede. The market ruled a little dull at the open ing, but later the demand became active and about all the cattle changed hands. Fair to good shipping cattle were from 15@25c per hundred lower than last week, but choice grades were firm at last quotations. Good butchers' stock was in active demand at full last week's prices, while coarse lots were dull and 10@15c per hundred lower. We do not ook on this decline as a permanent one, as the arkets, both in New York and Chicago, were firm and higher. Next week will probably see the old

ere the closing	Tollowing
QUOTATIONS.	
ood to choice shipping steers \$5 59 air shipping steers 4 75 ood to choice butchers's steers 5 25 air butchers' steers 4 25 air to good mixed butchers'	@6 00 @4 75
stock 4 25 parse mixed butchers' stock 3 75 alls 8 50	@5 50 @4 25 @4 50
ockers 3 50	@3 75

Oberhoff sold Drake 12 good shipping steers av Or the selectice a mixed lot of 23 head of good butchers' stock av 859 lbs at \$5 20
Hall sold Drake 11 choice butchers' steers av 970 bs at \$5 75.

sold Sullivan 8 good butchers' steers av 65 lbs ot \$5 40 d Wm Wreford & Co 21 good butchers'

O Roe sold Wm Wreford & Co 21 good butchers' steers av 947 lbs at \$5.50.

Harger & Harris sold Burt Spencer 19 good shipping steers av 1,632 lbs at \$5.55, and 3 fair ones av 800 lbs at \$5.

Adams sold Dnff & Caplis a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 786 lbs at \$4.50.

Patrick sold Drake 4 good shipping steers av 1,052 lbs at \$5.50, and 2 fair oxen to Burt Spencer av 1,800 lbs at \$4.30.

Klotz sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av 1,683 lbs at \$4.40.

Thayer sold Wm Wreferd & Coa mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers stock av 1,015 lbs at \$5 40.
Koltz sold Rice 8 good butchers' steers av 1,005 Koltz soin Rice o good State Spencer 20 fair butch-be at \$5 0.5.

Moore & Horner sold Burt Spencer 20 fair butch-re's steers av 991 lbs at \$5.

Aldrich sold Rice 6 good shipping steers av 1,246

Address sold face o good supplies seems 1,100 lbs at \$5.60.

Merritt sold Drake 9 fair shipping steers av 1,100 lbs at \$5.300.

Dolph sold Drake 4 good shipping steers av 1,380 lbs at \$6.

Lewis sold Wm Wreford & Coa mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 9:0 lbs at \$4.80, Corwin sold Rice 9 good shipping steers av 1,080 lbs at \$5.65.

be at \$3.63.

Brown & Spencer sold to Drake 20 good shipping steers av 1,335 lbs at \$6.

Stabler sold Drake 7 good shipping steers av 1,240 bs at \$5, and a heifer weighing 910 lbs at \$5.75.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 10 good shipping steers av 1,67 lbs at \$5.75.

Stevens sold Wm Wreford & Co 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,84 lbs at \$5. Stevens sold will wicklose to eers av 783 lbs at \$5.
Peach sold Drake 5 good butchers' steers av 970

Peach sold Drake 5 good Duttuers steers at 5.0.

Aldrich so'd McIntyre a mixed iot of 7 head of fair butchers stock av 804 lbs at \$450.

Drake sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 25 head fair butchers' stock av 844 lbs at \$45.

Adams sold Burt Spencer 16 good shipping steers av:1.042 lbs at \$5.50.

C Bee sold Burt Spencer 24 good shipping steers

Adams sold Burt Spencer 16 good shipping steers av 1.042 lbs at \$5.50
C Roe sold Burt Spencer 24 good shipping steers av 1.033 lbs at \$5.60.
Vanderhoof sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 368 lbs at \$4.90.
Bresnahan sold Rice 4 good butchers' steers av 892 lbs at \$5.20.
Sweet rold Sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1.02s lbs at \$4.75, and a cow weigiling 1,100 lbs at \$4.50.
Webster sold Wm Wreford & Co 5 fair butchers' steers av 812 lbs at \$5.10 and \$2 added on the lot.
Donaldson sold Rice 6 stockers av 785 lbs at \$4.75,
Peach sold Drake an extra steer weighing 1,380 lbs at \$675, and a buil weighing 1,220 lbs at \$4.75,
Miller sold Drake 3 fair shipping steers av 1,160 lbs at \$5.25.
Campbell sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 727 lbs at \$3.90.
Sweet sold Burt Spencer 4 fair oxen av 1,622 lbs at \$4.75.
Heury sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 17

Sweet sold Burt Spencer 4 fair oxen av 1,622 lbs at \$475.
Henry sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers stock av 800 lbs at \$5, and 2 fair cows av 1,135 lbs at \$450.
Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers tock av 715 lbs at \$415, and 3 good butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$5.55.
Stevens & Co sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butcher's stock av 8:7 lbs at \$435, and 2 fair oxen av 1,335 lbs at \$460.
Stevens & Co sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 78:1 bs at \$4.6.
Patrick sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 78:1 bs at \$4.75 and \$5 added on the lot.
Stead sold Wm Wreford & Co 16 good butchers' steers av 1,034 lbs at \$5.55.
Judson sold McIntire a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers stock av 765 lbs at \$4.
Haywood sold Sullivan 18 good butchers' steers av 1,034 lbs at \$5.55. and a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock to Kammon av 9:8 lbs at \$4.65.
Townsend sold Wm Wreford & Co 4 good butchers' Townsend sold Wm Wreford & Co 4 good butchers' Stock to Kammon av 9:8 lbs at \$4.65.

av 1.094 los at \$3.50, and a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock to Kammon av 918 lbs at \$4 65. Townsend sold Wm Wreford & Co 4 good butch-ers' steers av 980 lbs at \$5 25. Duff & Caplis sold Wm Wreford & Co 2 good butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$5 50.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,384 head against 2,019 head last week. There was an active demand to the extent of the supply, and taking the difference in quality, as compared with those o last Saturday, prices were fully as high as those of one week ago, As the shearing season approaches there is a very noticeable falling off in the quality of the sheep marketed. R B Moore sold Donaldson 87 av 91 lbs at \$5 80. Thayer sold Wm Wreford & Co 41 av 81 lbs at

SHEEP.

Thayer sold Wm Wreford & Co 41 av 81 lbs at \$5 10.

G D Spencer sold George Wreford 83 av 77 lbs at \$5 40.

Plotz sold Ellis 85 av 88 lbs at \$5 60.

Aldrich sold George Wreford 11 av 85 at \$3, Moore & Horner sold Wm Wreford & Co 184 av 86 lbs at \$5 95.

Lewis sold Wm Wreford & Co 40 av 85 lbs at \$5 80.

G D Spacer sold Wm Wreford & Co 180 av 97 lbs at \$6 15.

C Roe sold Wm Wreford & Co 115 av 92 lbs at \$6.

Lathrop sold Wm Wreford & Co 106 av 81 lbs at \$5 80.

Parks sold Donaldson 141 av 97 lbs at \$3 15.

Harger & Harris sold Donaldson 53 av 83 lbs at \$6 15.

Clark sold Donaldson 97 av 89 lbs at \$5 90. Clark sold Wm Wreforl & Co 108 av 79 lbs at

85 lbs at \$5 75. Gillett sold Alorey 20 av 81 lbs at \$6. Stabler sold John Devine 180 av 103 lbs at \$6.35. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 207 against 226 last week. There was no change in prices from those of last week, the receipts changing hands a \$5 50@7 per hundred.

> King's Yards. Monday, April 3, 1882 CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with only head of cattle on sale. The supply was amply sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, as the attendance of buyers was small. A light trade in meats is looked for this week, being the last of Lent, and made up mostly of fast days. Prices on the ales made did not vary materially from those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Seeley sold Stonehouse 8 fair butchets' steers and leifers av 814 lbs at \$5. Cross sold Marz 2 fair butchers' steers av 965 lbs tt \$5 25 and 2 av 900 lbs at \$5. Clark sold Wm Wreford & Co 3 fair butchers' Clark sold wm Wreford & Co 3 fair butchers's steers av 923 lbs at \$5. Cross sold Wm Wreford & Co 6 fair butchers' steers av 860 lbs at \$4 75, and a bull to Rauss weighng 1260 lbs at \$450. Gerlock sold Billkofski 7 good butchers' steers av

1040 lbs ad \$5 50.

Clark sold Oberhoff 3 good butchers' steers av
1.110 lbs at \$5 75, and a bull to Rauss weighing 970
lbs at \$3 50

Aldrich sold Goldsmith 4 fair butchers' steers and Adrich soid consemita 4 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 840 lbs at \$5 15. Seeley sold Sullivan a fair butchers' cow weigh-ing 1,200 lbs at \$4 80, and a coarse one weighing 970 lbs at \$4 00.

Chicago.

CATTLE .- Receipts, 29,079, against 27,442 las week. Shipments 17,999. The market opens up on Monday with a fair supply of cattle and a rather moderate demand, with extra steers selling at \$6 99@7 25; choice, \$6 50@6 75; good, \$6 00@ was quiet and weak at a range of \$3 75@5 50 for poor to choice, and realawags at \$3 00@3 50. Stock cattle were weak at \$3 75@4 75 as to quality. The market was quiet and steady on Tuesday, but on Wednesday, the receipts being very light, there was an increased activity and prices advanced 15@25c prr hundred. There was no change Thursday in the situation, but on Friday export cattle reached \$7 65 per hundred, the highest price of the season. The advance was maintained on Saturday and the market closed firm at the following QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1.450 lbs and nowards.......\$7 15 @7 65 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1.250 to 1.450 lbs... 6 75 @7 60 Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers. steers, weighing 1.250 to 1.450 lbs. 6 75 @7 00 Good Beeves—Well-fattened steere. weighing 1.200 to 1.330 lbs. . . . . . 6 25 @6 60 Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1.100 to 1.250 lbs. . . . . 5 75 @6 00 Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1.050 lbs. . . . . . . . 3 75 @5 65 Stock cattle—Common cattle weigning 603 to 1.000 lbs. . . . . . . . 3 75 @4 75 Inferior—Lightand thin cows, heiters, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers . . 3 00 @3 50 Yeals—Per 100 lbs . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 00 @7 05 Hogs.—Receipts 112 953 against 90 716 last weaks

Buffalo. CATTLE.-Receipts 11.887, against 10,710 the previous week. The market opened up Monday with

ILL TY

Frey sold Oberhoff 6 good shipping steers av 1,178 lbs at \$5.50.

Brown & Spencer sold Rice 9 fair shipping steers av 1,114 lbs at \$2.35.

Campbell sold Bart Spencer 2 bulls av 1,710 lbs at \$4.50. interior taking all the light butchers' steers on sale. 1,830 lbs at \$5.00.

Henry sold Reid 25 good butchers' steers 'av \$5.40@5 70; choice light butchers' steers brought \$6.00@6 50 and good \$5.50@5 75; mixed butchers' cook as \$5.40@5 50; choice light butchers' steers brought \$6.00@6 50 and good \$5.50@5 75; mixed butchers' stock range I from \$4.40@4 90 for good, and com-Light to choice medium weight shippers, sold as mon at \$4 00@4 25. Stock cattle were in fair de mand and sold at \$4 00@5 00. The market ruled steady ion Tuesday and Wednesday, and closed with the yards cleared at the following

-Graded steers weigh

extra heavy here. Fair to mixed heavy ends \$600 675. Stags \$500.

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I, James D. Perry, residing and cuttivating a farm in the town of Redford, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and competing for the special premiums offered by the Michigan Carbon Works, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that on the tenth day of September. 1880, I carefully measured and surveyed four adjoining acres on the farm of James D. Perry, town of Redford, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and that I divided the plat in two equal parts, each part containing one 83-100 acres, and that the whole three 64-100 acres was put into wheat, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre; that on one plat of one \$3-100 acres, 400 pounds of Hemestead Super; bands was drilled in at the same time as the wheat with a fertilizer carill; that on the fifteenth day of July 1881, the four acres were reaped, the product of each plat being carefully kept by itself, and that on the eleventh day of August 1881, the two lots were threshed out and that the two acres with phosphare yielded: No. of bushels, of straw 2,514 81-100 libes. That the two acres without Phosphate yielded: No. of bushels, of

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Gentlemen—Enclosed please find a photograph of some barley. This barley was grown on A. H. Poler's farm, four miles south of Medina, Orleans County, N. Y. I made a frame four feet square and set it in the standing grain on the day of its being cut. I then cut and gathered all that stood within the frame of each, where there was phosphate and where there was no phosphate. Itel it lay in the sun one day to cure, and then weighed each bundle as you see it on the photograph. The phosphate was put down with the seed with a ferrillizing drill, the teeth being six inches apart. These bundles were cut side by side only six inches apart. The one on the left of the photograph had no phosphate, and weighed twelve ounces; the one on the right had one hundred and forty pounds of the Homestad Superphosphate to the acre, and weighed two pounds and fourteen ounces to the four feet square. This is correct.

A. H. Poler also experimented on corn, potatoes and winter wheat, with as good results on each as on his barley. Of course he has not harvested his corn, but it stands sixteen inches higher than the rest of the corn, and earing one-half better.

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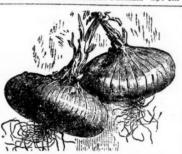
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